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BOSTON. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

Bloodshed at a "Proclaimed Meeting in Ireland.

English, Irish and Scotch Members of Parliament Witness the Affair.

News from Henry M. Stanley's Expedition-Notes.

sulted in bloodshed. The government having seen fit to interdict a meeting, the Irish leaders, assisted by Messrs. Laborate Filicand Dillor Decitive. bouchere, Brunner, Ellis and Dillon, Davitt and O'Brien, immediately set about holding the meeting in spite of the order to As a result there was a collision between the police and the people, with the result that the constabulary fired, killing three and wounding a large number. So far this tells the whole story. The leaders of the home rule movement claim that the police were at fault, as was to be expected, and are making the utmost

T. P. O'Connor writes in his usual inflammatory style on the subject, and the fiammatory style on the subject, and the leaders claim that they tried to stop the trouble. That's why, from their point of view, the people came together at a forbidden meeting, in order to keep the law by breaking it. Mr. O'Connor says:

A peaceful meeting of citizens had assembled in the street listening to Mr. Brunner, an English Liberal member, the victor in the recent struggle at Norwich, when a strong body of police, without the slightest occasion, attempted to force their way through the crowd.

A conflict naturally arose, and the police were driven back and took refuge in the barracks. They did not remain there longer than necessary to prepare for a more determined onslaught.

Almost immediately they sallied out

than necessary to prepare for a more determined onslaught.

Almost immediately they sallied out again, armed with rities, and fired on the people, killing two men and wounding a number of others. Thus, the first blood of the people has been shed in support of Lord Salisbury's Irish policy.

No 'doubt there is still great difficult about getting the truth to the ears of the English people, far greater difficulty than American readers can realize, because every circumstance relating to occurrences in Ireland is largely filtered and distorted through the columns of the lying London press, and matters are twisted to the advantage of the party in power.

Despite this difficulty, the truth has been slowly working its way into English minds. The Liberal press is waking up in many places to the necessity of giving more space and prominence to Irish affairs. Englishmen of influence who have visisted Ireland are making the true condition of things known.

The bloodshed at Mitchellstown will be

known.

The bloodshed at Mitchellstown will be sure to call forth such a protest from the English working classes as will ring through the country, and as likely as not shake Salisbury and his landlord allies from office

and power. In Ireland the coercion act is treated with on tenand the coercion act is treated with ontempt, although many local leaders are already been sentenced to long terms if imprisonment at hard labor.

Mr. Labouchere went over to attend 'Brien's trial and the demonstration at litchellstown. Others will follow, bringing lessages of good will from the English emocracy.

mocracy.
And so the two peoples are thus daily awing insensibly together for mutual mefit and profit. Many Liberals who, a w months back, feared to co-operate acvely with the Irish, for fear that by doing they might unconsciously be promoting

Among the Tories the feeling is growing that the present government is doomed to aprily dissolution, owing to the rapid growth of popular opinion in England in favor of A defeated Unionist candidate, once a supporter of Mr. Chamberlain, came to me offering to go to Ireland to speak in defence of free speech. The offer was defence of free speech.

clined, as we feel quite strong enough to grapple with the Balfours and King Har-mans of the day without the help of doubtful recruits.

# MR. BALFOUR'S VERSION.

ft Emphatically Contradicts the Story as Reported to the Paners.

LONDON, Sept. 10.-In the House of Commons today Mr. Sexton, in his appeal to the government to give such justification as Mitchellstown yesterday, said it was be-yond doubt that the bloodshed had resulted from the wanton attack of an armed force upon a body of citizens engaged in the ex-

apon a body of citizens engaged in the exercise of their undoubted constitutional right of public meeting.

On every previous occasion application had been made for the accommodation of a government reporter and it had never been refused. This time no application was made, but another course was adopted, whose apparent object was to excite the passions of the people and provoke them to violence.

passions of the people and provoke them to violence.

Mr. Balfour replied that Mr. Sexton had given an account of the affair more minutely and detailed than any he could lay before the House, but which differed in every vital and substantial particular from the accounts the government had received.

The government reporter, said Mr. Balfour, under an escort of police, attempted to approach the vehicle from which the speakers were going to address the people. Mr. Condon shouted to the people to close up-against the police. This was the signal for an assault upon the police, which was utterly unprovoked and of the most violent and brutal character. They were pelted with stones and blackthorn sticks, thrown out of formation and ridden down by men on horseback, and driven back inside the barracks were broken, and it was then, in self-defence, that the shots were fired. (Cheers.)

(Cheers.)
If this account was true, as he believed it was, there never had been a more wanton or brutal attack upon the police. (Renewed

Mr. Sexton asked, "Do you deny that the Mr. Sexton asked, "Do you deny that the space around the barracks was entirely free when the shots were fired?"

Mr. Barfour, in reply, said he had given the substance of the reports telegraphed to him. Fifty-four of the police were struck and 20 of them severely injured. The men did no more than their duty in restoring order. The responsibility rested with a band of politicians calling themselves leaders of the Irish people, who spoke of government reporters as spies. If these persons, instead of talking about constitutional agritation, had exercised their influence to keep the people within the law the country would not have to deplore these scenes.

within the law the country would not be to deplore these scenes.

J. O'Connor justified Mr. Condon's advice to the people to close their ranks. The Irish members, he said, were doing their best to restrain the people, while the Irish officials were doing their utmost to provoke

them.

It will be noted that J. O'Connor justified the act which Mr. Sexton denies having taken place—the matter of closing the ranks against the entry of the police.

# WILLIAM O'BRIEN ARRESTED.

The Fighting Editor of United Ireland

in the Hands of the Police. DUBLIN, Sept. 11.-William O'Brien, M. P., was arrested this evening, on the pier at Kingston. He had gone down to see Mr. Labouchere and other members off. Inspector Reddy took him into custody

and brought him to his hotel in Dublin, where he is at present. Mr. O'Brien stepped out on a balcony and addressed the crowd, though an officer charged with his arrest had desired him to pledge himself not to speak, which Mr. O'Brien refused to give. Mr. O'Brien said: I am under arrest here tonight and I have been told that I must not open my lips.

can sleep under their own roofs, and that they are safe from the clutches of the crowbar brigade.

I will not trust myself to speak of what took place at Mitchellstown on Friday (a voice: "Hurrah for Tipperary!") and of the cold-blooded and cowardly murders. (Groans.)

I will only say that I am proud of the I will only say that I am proud of the granting of a subsidy of £45,000 yearly to the Canadian Pacific railway for carrying the mails to and from the East.

The stream of Prussian, at Glasgow from

took place at Mitchellstown on Friday (a voice: "Hurrah for Tipperary!") and of the cold-blooded and cowardly murders. (Groans.)

I will only say that I am proud of the men that held the square at Mitchellstown (loud cheering), and I shall be proud to suffer for such men and for such a cause. Tonight when I went down to Kingston to see our English friends off to London (cheers), with not the smallest intention of leaving Ireland, for I have not the least notion in the world of disembarrassing the government of my presence, I was told that I should be arrested if I went on a boat to England, but that I would not be arrested if I did not.

They are beginning to be half afraid of us in England (cheers), and I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I promise you—these men, of course, only carry out other instructions—I

# STANLEY'S PROGRESS

Colonel Winton on the Value of the Explorer's Work in Africa. Sir Francis De Winton, the Crimean hero.

formerly governor of Gibraltar and secre-tary of the Marquis of Lorne when the latter was governer general of Canada, and now one of the promoters of the Stanley Association at Manchester last week on Association at Manchester last week on "Explorations in Central Africa." Sir Francis gave an historical sketch of the numerous expeditions to Central Africa, and referred to the efforts of the King of the Belgians to open up the Congo district to trade and civilization. He was happy to say that the mischievous rumors which had been circulated of Stanley's death were without foundation. There was no doubt that Stanley, in his arduous expedition to relieve Emin Pasha, had been successful. It was probable that the end of July or the beginning of August Emin Pasha and Stanley met. He himself had received a letter from Stanley, dated June 19, in which he spoke of his welfare and assured him of probable success.

The great territory of Central Africa, the speaker said, would probably be found to be inhabited by a free-living, work-hating, generally happy and fairly contented people, who would offer no serious obstacle to their being governed by other nations alien to them in everything. Two years of residence among the people inhabiting the Congo district had convinced him that much depended upon the form of administration that might be adopted. One should not place too much reliance on the conditions imposed by the Berlin conference. Conferences and pie crust were made to be broken, and a 5 per cent. duty on all imports would, by furnishing revenue, have been better than the 50 years free entry clause, because a good revenue meant a stable and firm government.

The Congo Free State would be most valuable provided a railway was built to connect the upper Congo with the ocean. To the zoologist, etymologist and the sportsman few lands offer such opportunities, while there were 50,000,000 people waiting to be clothed by the merchant. It remained for the world to accept the great gift of a rescued land and acknowledge its responsibilities by hurling back the tide of Mohammedan invasion which was setting in from the north and from the west. And then, in the fulness of time, the glory of Christianity would illumine the lan "Explorations in Central Africa." Sir Francis gave an historical sketch of the

# TWO NATIONS-ONE PEOPLE,

John Bright's Letter to the Committee on Celebration of Centennial of the Constitution.

LONDON, Sept. 12.-Mr. Bright replied as follows to Mr. Kasson's invitation to attend the Philadelphia festival:

"I am much indebted to you and your colleagues for the invitation with which you have favored me. It is not a pleasant thing to have to decline such an invitation, yet I must ask you to excuse me if I am unable to accept it. I do not look upon two voyages with pleasure, and have always been disposed to avoid great assemblies and great ceremonies.
"I need not say how much sympathy I feel

with the gathering to which you are looking forward with so great an interest. All the civilized world, all who love freedom in it, must regard the event as one of the most important in the annals of men.
"In the great struggle of 25 years ago the

strength of your country was exerted and ts unity secured. My voice was raised at hope may never again be endangered or "And now I would look forward with hope

and faith. As you advance in the second century of your national life, may we not ask that your country and mine may march policy which the moral law will sustain? "May we not comfort ourselves with the belief that your country, under a succession of noble presidents, with their ministers and your congress, and my country under a succession of patriotic sovereigns, with their ministers and parliaments, may assist and guide the growing millions for whom

been reached? 'May we not ask that our two nations may be one people; that in years to come, and years not very remote, the millions with you and the millions with us, whilst growing in numbers and strength, may grow in wisdom, and may enter more fully into the enjoyment of the boundless blessings which are offered to nations in perfect freedom of human industry in the establishment of

a perpetual peace. "I am grateful to you and to those as sociated with you for your most kind invitation, and I subscribe myself with every sentiment of respect. Yours, very sincerely, John Bright."

# CABLE NOTES

Gathered from All Parts of the Old

World. Only isolated cases of cholera are reported Only isolated cases of cholera are reported in Rome and Palermo,
Russia still insists that Prince Ferdinand must abdicate the Bulgarian throne.
Six Socialists, convicted of Socialist agitation, have been expelled from Leipsic.
Seventeen French army corps have begun a series of manœuvres around Carcasone.

The Austrian consul at Bombay reports that 31,328 deaths from choicra occurred in Oude during last May. The North German Gazette of Berlin, in a further semi-official declaration of the policy of Germany toward Bulgaria, repudiates the idea that that policy is prompted by a need of obtaining concessions from Eussia

Russia.

The London Daily News says that if anything could be more flattering to Mr. Gladstone than the invitation from Philadelphia, it would be the unanimous regret of both the press and the people of America that he had been obliged to decline it.

that he had been obliged to decline it.

At an assembly of 50,000 Slavs, held on Goussigne mountain, in Moravia, it was resolved to issue an invitation to all Slavs to unit firmly together to fight against the enemy of their race. It was also decided to adopt a common alphabet for all Slavs.

There is no action of my life of which I am more proud than of a fight which I humbly made for the hearths and homes of the people of Mitchellstown, (cheers) and every night that I sleep upon a prison plank bed I shall sleep more soundly than Mr. Balfour doud groans), for I shall know that while I sleep on the plank bed the people of Mitchellstown, thank God!

orangement. Recently, who we hether, in his future proposals for home rule, representatives of Ireland, as an integral part of the United Kingdom, would be retained in the Imperial Parliament. To this Mr. Gladstone has replied that the subject of exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament is not involved in the question of home rule for Ireland.

In a lecture at Dublin, Thursday evening, on "The Lost Opportunities of Irish Landlords," William O'Brien said that the bills introduced by Mr. Gladstone and rejected by the landlords offered the most splendid avenue to power and honor ever opened to a dethroned and fallen cligarchy. If tomorrow the Irish gentry should propose frankly to draw a wet sponge over the past they would be welcomed and honored by the people.

Commenting on the invitation received

the people.

Commenting on the invitation received by Mr. Gladstone from the executive committee to attend the centennial celebration at Philadelphia of the adoption of the American constitution, the Times says, "Englishmen will not fail to gratefully recognize the kindly feeling that prompted the invitation. We are sorry, as Mr. Gladstone was chosen, that he is unable to accept it, but we find it difficult to discover how the conclusion was arrived at that Mr. Gladstone was peculiarly fitted to represent England upon such an occasion. We should hardly select Mr. Blaine to represent the United States if an English celebration were in question."

Lord Kenmare, according to one of his

Lady Kenmare and the children have lived there under constant police protection. "Yet Lord Kenmare," said the tenant, "is far from being a bad landlord. His tenants number 1800, and there are not three evictions a year on the estate. I myself know 20 of his tenats who owe him four years' rent and are not molested. But the has taken his stand against the league, and that is enough. Besides, in the eyes of the tenants, the best landlord is good for nothing. They want the land and they will have it."

The Canadian department of customs has been apprised of a trick which has just been played on the American authorities by the captain of the Alfred Adams, a British Columbia sealing schooner. The Adams was seized in Behrings sea last month by the United States revenue cutter Rush, and her sealskins and fishing tackle were taken her sealskins and fishing tackle were taken away. A prize crew was put on board and the captain was ordered to navigate the schooner to Sitka. The captain seemingly obeyed for the time, but after having parted company with the Rush coolly headed the Adams for Victoria, B. C., where she arrived a few days ago. The prize crew could do nothing to compel the captain to proceed to Sitka, as it is understood to have consisted of only two men, and the crew of the Adams, not having been removed, was too strong for them. her sealskins and fishing tackle were taken

# WASHINGTON THE SITE.

New Catholic University. BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.-A meeting of the trustees of the proposed Roman Catholic University at Cardinal Gibbons' residence

University at Cardinal Gibbons' residence today selected Washington as the site of the university. Plans for the building were adopted, and work is to be begun this fall. Rev. Dr. Keane, bishop of Richmond, was elected as first rector of the university. A building committee consisting of Archbishop Williams of Boston, Bishop Keane and Thomas Wagaman, and a collecting committee, including all the archbishops and bishops in the United States, were appointed. The somewhat lengthy brief of the Pope sanctioning the university, was read.

# FLYING IRON DEBRIS.

A Drive Wheel at North Adams Bursts and Fatally Injures Two Men.

NORTH ADAMS, Sept. 7.—Two years ago in Missouri. Today the returns com-the Renfrew Manufacturing Company of ing in show that in nearly every NORTH ADAMS. Sept. 7.-Two vears ago Adams erected large weave sheds in the central part of the town at the new gingham mill. They contained 1000 looms, driven by two engines located in houses midway between the mills and at the rear. The machine shop joined the engine house in the rear. About 5 o'clock this afternoon the large drive wheel of one of the engines broke, the pieces flying many feet, wrecking the engine house and machine shop. In the latter were Joseph Cummings and Joseph Alewise. Both men were struck by flying debris. The former's back was broken, and the latter had a foot cut off between the ankle and the knee. The men were taken hone. Physicians say that Cummings will die, and that Alewise's condition is doubtful. Both are married men under 30 years of age. The engine to which the wheel was attached was uninjured, and the engineer and fireman escaped unhurt. Adams erected large weave sheds in the

# THE TOBACCO CROP.

Report from the Leaf Districts-Decreased Acreage and Advancing Prices.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 7.—The eigar-leaf crop of the United States is fully 15 per cent. less than last year, according to the New England Homestead's special reports from the seed-leaf districts of the country. The tobacco acreage in the Connecticut and Housatomic valleys is stated at fully 15 per cent. less than in 1886. The growth will average 1500 to 1800 pounds per acre for Havana seed leaf, and 1800 to 1800 pounds per acre for Havana seed leaf, and 1800 to 1800 pounds per acre for Connecticut seed leaf. Heavy August rains hurt the crop more than any one thing. The Pennsylvania tobacco fiea (a new pest) has been noticeably destructive for the first time. Over 80 per cent. of it will be left standing by Saturday night. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—The cigar-

Over 80 per cent. of the crop is housed, and not 5 per cent. of it will be left standing by Saturday night.

The merket for both old and new crops is quite active in places. A sale at 13 cents per pound of an 1886 crop has been made at North Hatfield, for which 7 cents was the highest offer three months ago. Most of the sales of the new crop have been at 10 to 13 cents, with a few at 14 to 18 cents, and as high as 20 cents is reported. The reason for this upward tendency is the fact that the 1886 and all other old leaf now on hand and including liberal importations is at least 5,000,000 pounds short of the actual necessities of manufacturers, who use up at least 100,000,000 pounds yearly.

The New York State crop is short in acreage in the Housatonic region, and also in the Onondaga district, but the Chemung valley has a full average acreage. The crop in all three sections is practically all Hayana, and is fully an average crop in yield and quality. In Lancaster and Bucks (Penn.) counties there has been a great change from Hayana to seed leaf, and though the acreage is reduced the yield per acre is a full standard. Ohio and Illinois are short. The Wisconsin crop promises to amount to 30,000 cases, against the very short crop of 24,000 cases, against the very short crop of 24,000 cases in 1886, and the enormous crop of 75,500 in 1885.

# POLITICAL PENCILLINGS.

Germans in St. Louis Organizing in Defence of Beer.

Lincoln and Grant Talked of as Good Republican Material.

Massachusetts Cold Water Men-New Socialist Party.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.-The Evening Post's Albany special, discussing next week's State convention at Saratoga, says: State convention at Saratoga, says:

There is coming to be a pretty general understanding among the active party men that Colonel F. D. Grant should be nominated for secretary of state. Mayor Parsons of Rochester and Anson S. Wood of Albany are talked about by their friends. The candidate for this office heads the ticket, and therefore it is deemed advisable to name for the place the man who shall be thought to be the strongest on the ticket. An astute

man pointed out a more important sequel, possibly, to the proposed candidacy of Colonel Grant this fall. If he should run somewhat ahead of his ticket and be elected by a comfortable majority, the way would be cleared for a ticket of Lincoln and Grant for 1888. The politicians would jump to the conclusion that such a ticket would probably carry Indiana with Illinois and Connecticut with New York.

This view of the situation is likely to be prayerfully canvassed at Saratoga next week, especially by the anti-Blaine men. It may be said here, however, that Troy is a hot-bed of Blameism. The prospect now is that the controlling influences at Saratoga next week will not be as favorable to the Lincoln boom, as Troy Republicans are to be there in force.

# TO RESIST THE LADIES. Germans Organizing Personal Liberty

Leagues in Defence of Their Reer. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.—Alarmed at the rapid spread of prohibition, which is enlistng the ladies in the cause, and which here and there is turning polling places into free picnics and gospel song meetings, the Germans are organizing counter associations, one of the most vigorous being known as the League of Personal Liberty, which has for its object resistance to the encroachments of pect of such a branch of the league being established in this city, as last night the Central Turner Society held meetings to take action regarding the proposition. There are branches now existing in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and other Northern States, and it is proposed to unite in the course of time the different State organizations into a powerful national body. The South St. Louis Verein approved the project enthusiastically, and elected Mr. Richard Bartholdt, editor of the St. Louis Tribune, as representative and delegate to a convention to be held on the 14th inst, in Central Turner Hall, for the purpose of taking the initial steps for permanent organization. The Central Turn Verein elected Emil Mueller for the same purpose, it is believed that all German societies will to into the movement en masse.

WOULDN'T TAKE IT AS A GIFT.

Blaine Said to Have Declared Mimself Out of the Presidential Race. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A special cable to the News from Hamburg says: Mr. Blaine has found the Jew bankers of Frankfort very hospitable already. He has been their guest at the orera, and was the recipient of an informal ovation, if the word may be used, at Seligman's mansion. The Frankfort bankers have innumerable wealthy connections in the States. They wield a political as well as a financial power the world over. Seligman's brothers and relatives are princes among the meney-makers of Vienna, Paris, Brussels, London, New York and New Mexico. Blaine's credit correspondence will be through their European branches. When he presented his letter to Seligman the wary banker instantly recognized him and proceeded to make a stir. He assured Mr. Blaine of his high regard, and then escorted him through the various banking institutions of the city, introducing him at first as the "coming president of the United States."

As Seligman recounts the experience, Blaine presently objected to this, and assured him smilingly that he was not a candidate.

"But my brother tells me," persisted Se-

didate.
"But my brother tells me," persisted Seligman, "that you are sure to be elected."
"I have no idea of allowing my name to be used," said Blaine. "I am not seeking the presidency, nor would I take it as a gift."

# WON RY THE "DRYS."

Result of the Local Option Elections in Missouri.

ST. Louis, Sept. 8.-Local option elections were held yesterday in a number of counties the "drys" or the anti-saloon folks were victorious. In many places the women took an active part in the cam paign and put in a full day's work at the polls. In the town of Bolivar in Polk county the ringing of the church bells county the ringing of the church bells called out the ladies and the religious people at 7 o'clock in the morning, and they took part in the processions with banners and music all day. The temperance people won at Steeleville, in Crawford county. Similar scenes were enacted also at Maryville, in Nodaway county, with free lunches of coffee and cake served out by the "ladies."

Reports of the same character come from Reports of the same character come from towns in Mississippi, Andrew, Sullivan, Atchison and other counties.

# BIRTH OF A NEW PARTY.

Socialists Perfect a Political Organization in New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.-Webster Hall, in East Eleventh street, was the birthplace of a new political party tonight. A conference of Socialists had been announced. William Penn Rogers occupied the chair. About 170

60 labor and political organizations of the city and State.

After some preliminary business had been acted upon the question of adopting a platform came up. The platform of the Central Labor Union was offered for consideration, and, after some hot opposition by rabid Socialists, it was adopted. The police commissioners will be asked for election in spectors by the party, as they claim they have as good a right to them as Hepry George. 60 labor and political organizations of the

# George. A MIGHTY CLOSE SHAVE.

Senator Blackburn on the Recent Election in Kentucky.

Washington, Sept. 8 .- Senator Blackburn tucky. Speaking of the recent election shave, and we were not aware of our dan-ger until after the votes had been cast. When the count began I felt very uneasy."
"It was said that Democratic speakers denounced the administration from the

# to General Buckner "because he was a rebel brigadier" had any effect in reducing his vote. He said he did not believe 100 votes were lost to the Democracy by any such defection, and added that a more pop-ular candidate could not have been named.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists. WORCESTER, Sept. 7 .- The Prohibition

ists met, to the number of 857, in State con-vention at Mechanics' Hall today, nomi-nated a State ticket, provided for the post-ponement of the election of the new State committee till the senatorial conventions in the districts, put a suffrage plank in the

platform (the women were present in large numbers, and the reason is "because"), raised something like \$3000 by subscrip-tion among the delegates on the floor, and got all over it by evening.

The ticket in the field is: For secretary of state—Amos E. Hall of Chelsea. For treasurer and receiver general—John L. Kil ion of Lee. For auditor—Edmund F. Stowe of Hudson. For autorney general—Allen Coffin of Nantucket.

# That Alleged Cleveland Letter. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. - The despatch from this city, published in today's Sun giving what purports to be the contents of

a letter of Mr. Cleveland to a personal friend, discussing the subject of his re-

and others.

The platform adopted indorses the Henry George land doctrine; demands that the people control the gas and water works, railways and telegraphs; demands the immediate dissolution of the national banking system; that all election days shall be made legal holidays; that the polltax be abolished; that United States senators be elected by a direct yote of the people; that women be irect vote of the people; that women be ed the right of suffrage; that a shorter ing day be introduced, and that the sof alcohol on the system be taught ne public schools.

The new party made the following nomions for State officers: For governor, E.

Thamberlain; for lieutenant governor,

"Mortes"

# ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

Official Report of British Depredations Upon American Preserves-Statistics of Captured Sealers and Their Catches. Washington, Sept. 10.-George R.

lingle, the treasury agent in charge of the Alaskan seal islands, reports that from asurements made by Assistant Agent Noves the grand total of breeding seals on St. Paul and St. George islands last spring was 6.357,750. Mr. Tingle thinks, however, that a deduction of one-quarter would bring that a deduction of one-quarter would bring the number closer to the truth. While on two rookeries there is some falling off, it is certain that this vast number of animals is still on the increase. Mr. Tingle says:

"The department cannot place too high an estimate on the value of this seal property, and the government I am sure will not yield to any demands which would make it possible to accomplish the destruction of seal rookeries and seal life, which under judicious management, and protected by law, may be perpetuated indefinitely."

The agent says that after the departure of the revenue cutter last fall, large numbers of seals were taken by British marauders, and the skins sold in Victoria. One vessel sent her boats to the rookeries, but they were fired upon by the natives under orders of the assistant agent, and two men wounded. This fact became known generally among the marauders, and had a good effect. Up to August, four schooners had been seen operating around \$1. Panil. orders of the assistant agent, and two men wounded. This fact became known generally among the marauders, and had a good effect. Up to August, four schooners had been seen operating around St. Paul island this season. One of these vessels, the Angel Dolly of San Francisco, was seized by the agent, who boarded her, with the help of the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer St. Paul. The vessel was in distress. as the captain had been accidentally shot, and one man wounded while leaving Otter island, where they had been killing seals. This made the seventh capture this season, the revenue cutter Rush having previously taken six, which were sent to Sitka for trial. They were the American schooner Challenge, with 151 skins; the British schooner Anna Beck, 335 skins; W. P. Sawyer, 479 skins; Dolphin, 600 skins; Grace, 769 skins, and the American schooner Lottie T.,197 skins.

The agent suggests the advisability of providing a small steam yacht armed with a rifled cannon, as schooners were killing seal in plain view of St. Paul island while the Rush was protecting St. George island. It is said that 30,000 skins would be a low estimate of those taken this season by marauders, and he adds that the significance of these figures will be understood when the fact is borne in mind that only one in ten seals killed is secured. In a supplemental report, dated San Francisco, August 19, the agent says that on Aug. 17 the American schooner Amna, with 380 skins, was brought into port having been seized by the Rush. She reported the seizure of the British schooners Mary Ellen, 395 skins, and Alfred Adams 1400 skins.

The cutter also captured 400 skins landed on an island by the British schooner Lottie Fairfield in Behring sea, making a total of 5300 skins seized during the season. The number of seals killed during the season.

# CARS AND MEN GO THROUGH.

skins accepted as good was 100,000.

The Men Are Terribly Injured and the Train Demolished. Springfield, Mo., Sept. 7.—A fearful accident on the Gulf road near Seymour, 35 miles east, occurred yesterday morning. The freight train left the track, and, the The freight train left the track, and, the rails spreading, the engine and 14 cars fell down a 15-foot embankment. The locomotive turned over four times, burying Engineer Smith and Fireman Edwards beneath the cab. Brakeman Scott had his arms broken, his side crushed in and his legs smashed. Engineer Smith had the flesh scalded off his back and shoulders, and his breast bone was crushed in. Fireman Edwards was scalded, and received internal injuries from which he will die. The cars of freight were smashed, causing a loss amounting to \$50,000.

# WHY MR. PORTER RESIGNED.

Said to Have Found Himself No Use in the Department of State. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The unexpected

resignation of Assistant Secretary of State Porter has naturally given rise to considerable comment. When Mr. Porter was governor of Tennessee, the secretary of state was the senator from Delaware. They governor of Tennessee, the secretary of state was the senator from Delaware. They met socially, each conceived a high regard for the other, and it was with Mr. Bayard's glad consent, if not at his suggestion, that the President invited Governor Porter to become assistant secretary of state. The announcement of his determination to retire from the office was a surprise to all except a few of his intimate personal friends, who knew that his position in the department had become distasteful. Mr. Porter today told The GLOBE correspondent that he retired from government service with the pleasantest teelings towards all his associates in the state department, and for reasons that were private and personal to himself. From an intimate friend of Mr. Porter it is learned that for some time past the secretary has withheld from him the confidence that the assistant secretary thought he had a right to expect. Upon what grounds this confidence was withheld is not stated. Mr. Porter's friends say it is Mr. Bayard's friends do not think this alone can be the cause. The misunderstanding came to a head when the announcement was made that Mr. Bayard had proposed a commission for the settlement of the fishery dispute between Canada and the United States. Mr. Porter, in view of the retaliatory legislation adopted by Congress at the last session, had opposed the commission scheme, and when the cable brought the news. nounced the administration from the stump."

"That is false," replied the senator, "There was not a word uttered in the canvass by our side that was not in commendation of the administration. It was warmly indorsed on every stump. Of the 13,000 votes cast for the Prohibition and Labor tickets fully 10,000 were cast by Democrats. Then the Republican party was never so well organized before. The State was thoroughly canvassed by the Republicans. Every negro between the ages of 16 and 100 who had not been dead more than 12 months was at the polls and voted the Republican ticket."

Senator Blackburn denied that opposition

alone can be the cause. The misunder standing came to a head when the announcement was made that Mr. Bayrard had proposed a commission for the settlement of the fishery dispute between Canada and the United States. Mr. Porter, in view of the retalizatory legislation adopted by Congress at the last session, had opposed the commission scheme, and when the cable commission scheme, and when the announcement was made that Mr. Bayrard had proposed a commission for the settlement of the fishery dispute between Canada and the United States. Mr. Porter, in view of the retalizatory legislation adopted by Congress at the last session, had opposed the commission scheme, and when the announcement was made that Mr. Bayrard had proposed a commission for the settlement of the fishery dispute between Canada and the United States. Mr. Porter, in view of the retalizatory legislation adopted by Congress at the last session, had opposed the commission scheme, and when the cable commission scheme, and when t

# LONG-HIDDEN LUCRE

Found Under an Old Floor at Winthrop.

An Old Woman Discovers Twenty Hundred-Dollar Bills

While Putting Down a Carpet in Mrs Tewksbury's House.

WINTHROP, Mass., Sept. 12-This little town is in a state of unusual excitement, sunk at once. and nobody in it is more abnormally agitated than a certain seventy-five-year-old lady who lives at the Centre—Mrs. Putnam by name. The cause of the teapot tempest

as follows: In the locality known as the "Sunny many years untenanted, the history of floating near, with other pieces of wreck-which runs away back into revolutionary age. which runs away back into revolutionary times, or a century and more ago. The place has long been in poor repair, and from a portion of the old Tewksbury estate, the present owner of which, Mrs. Ellen Tewksbury, recently conceived a desire to fit up the decrepit mansion again for human habitation. The work of renovation was pushed rapidly forward, and on Friday last Mrs. desire to fit up the decrepit mansion again

of renovation was pushed rapidly forward, and on Friday last Mrs. "You know I have been away for some time," the colonel replied, with a smile. "but I should have been likely to hear of it."

The general impression is that the letter is not genuine.

Labor Ticket in the Bay State.

About 20 persons met in Boston, Saturday, to take steps toward forming an independent-labor-political party. The meeting was held in pursuance of a call issued several weeks ago and signed by E. M. Chamberlain, E. M. White, Rev. J. A. Hayes and others.

The platform adopted indorses the Henry George land doctrine; demands that the people control the gas and water works, railways and telegraphs: demands that the people control the gas and water works, railways and telegraphs: demands that immediate dissolution of the national banking system; that all election days shall be made legal holidays; that the polltax be abolished that United States senators be elected by a direct vote of the people (that women be converted for the recovery of astonishment, Mrs. Put-

dampness, there could be no doubt of their genuineness.

Uttering a cry of astonishment, Mrs. Putnams staggered into an adjoining apartment, where Mrs. Tewksbury was at work, and showed her the \$2000 find, and surrendered the money to her, on the assurance that she should receive back one-half its value. There was but little sleep for either of the worthy ladies that night, and the news of their good fortune spread through the town like wildfire. The old house has since then been the goal of many a local pilgrimage, and its antique, weather-beaten outline has become suddenly endowed with new interest for the curious public.

Both ladies came to Boston this forenoon purious public.

Both ladies came to Boston this forence of arrange for depositing the money in sank, and for sending it to the Treasur Department at Washington to have the obills exchanged for notes of more recent

issue.

The money is supposed to have been hidden under the flooring by the grandfather of the present owner of the estate, and rumor, with her busy tongue, is already at work weaving her thrilling romances around the remarkable discovery.

# CALIFORNIA CAPITALISTS

Considering the Advisability of Transporting Immigrants Across the Con-

tinent Free. San Francisco, Sept. 10.—A subject was iscussed on Thursday by Senator Stanford, olonel C. F. Crocker and Stephen L. Gage, which is of unusual importance alike to the East and West. These three gentlemen met at lunch, and the text of the discussion was nothing less than giving free transportation across the continent to all immigrants coming to California. Colonel Crocker introduced the subject, when Senator Stanford announced that he had been considering the same idea for some time past. His conviction, he said, was that all California now needed was population, and this he thought should be at once bid for in the manner proposed. A general, but perfectly informal conversation was carried on for the next hour, in which quarantine restrictions and pauper standards were broadly referred to, without, however, attempting to settle details.

Next to Grover Cleveland, Governor Pat-tison is probably the luckiest Democrat in the United States. Though a member of the minority party in city and State, he has twice been elected to fill a three-year term as city comptroller at a salary of \$10,-000 per year, and once filled the governor's chair for four years at the same annual figure.

chair for four years at the same annual figure.

Like Cleveland, he was a "tidal wave" governor, going into office the year that Folger was so disastrously beaten, and his career was watched from Albany with interest by the present occupant of the White House. When, a few months ago, he stepped out of the executive mansion at Harrisburg and began the practice of law in this city, no one was much surprised to hear that he had been appointed a member of the Pacific railway commission. Governor Pattison possesses in a vast degree the executive ability which would fit him for Secretary Lamar's present place.

# BARON AND BARONESS.

The Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation Weds Miss Deuster.

which were elaborately decorated with cut flowers.

The bride wore a handsome costume of white faille francaise en train with low corsage, with the traditional orange blossoms and veil. Orange blossoms were also used to loop up the draperies, producing a charming effect. A large number of guests were present from abroad. Baron and Baroness Von Baumgarter left on the night train for the East and will go direct to Washington. Death of Jockey West. SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—Jockey West, who was terribly injured on the track here on

August 29, died this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The casting of the stem of the new United States cruiser Charleston, now being built here, has been

successfully accomplished. The steel sternpost was cast June 22, but the casting weighing fully 16,000 pounds. It is said to be the largest casting ever made on this

# FOUNDERED IN A GALE.

Schooner Niagara, Ore Laden, Goes Down in Lake Superior and Ten Persons are Stories of Suffering Among the Hardy Drowned-A Terrible Storm.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 8.—The schooner Niagara, which sailed last week from Ashland for Ashtabula, foundered six miles above White Fish Point in the gale of yesterday. The crew of 10 men was lost.
The captain was H. Clement, and his family are said to have been on board with him If so the death list will be greatly increased The schooner was ore laden and must have

Captain Delos Wait of the steamer Idaho. just arrived, reports passing the wreck of the Niagara at 11.30 a. m. today. She lies in nine fathoms of water 10 miles this side of White Fish Point and five miles from shore. Her mizzenmast just reaches above

still running.

Captain Wait thinks that in addition to the crew of the Niagara there are a number of ladies aboard of her, as he met her as she was bound up and noticed them. All must have perished; doubtless 13, possibly 15 could be as a superior of the could be as a superior of the could be as a superior of the could be a superior of the co

the mass for years, the wind reaching a ve locity of 60 miles an hour.

White Fish Point is at the Lake Superior antrance to the straits connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron. The points juts out from the shore of the upper Michigan peninsula and t is only a few miles across to the Canadian thore.

# BRIGHT BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

fewer Failures the Past Week-Signs of and the Effect on Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.-The business fail Dun & Co. and E. Russell & Co. of the Mercantile Agency, number for the United States 152, and for Canada 22, or a total of 174, as compared with 199 last week, and corresponding week of last year there were 178 failures, 149 in the United States and

clackened. Evidence appears of a decided mprovement in legitimate business, with arger sales, larger production and a more wholesome feeling, even in branches lately nost depressed. The improvement in the woollen goods trade is clearly marked, hough that trade cannot yet be called active. Lower prices for wool encourage manufacturers, and the demand for goods s broadening.

Distribution of cottons continues large, with especial demand for the best qualities.

coming to California. Colonel Crocker in troduced the subject, when Senator Stanford amounced that he had been considering the same idea for some time past. His conviction, he said, was that all California now needed was population, and this he thought should be at once bit for in the city informal conversation was carried on for the next hour, in which quarantine restrictions and pauper standards were broadly referred to, without, however, attempting to settle details.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania Said to be the Man—One of the "Luckiest" Democrats in the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The rumor that ex-Governor Robert C. Pattison will be appointed Secretary of the Interior after Secretary Lamar's elevation to the United States Supreme Bench is confirmed by several of the ex-governor's friends.

They say the position was offered to in about the time the President decided on naming Lamar for the vacancy in the court of lastresort, and and that the offer was made without any solicitation on the part of Pattison's friends.

Louis C. Cassidy, who was attorney general in Pattison's cabinet, is cited as authority for these assert that he will accept it, of course.

Next to Grover Cleveland, Governor Pattison is probably the luckiest Democrat in the United States. Though a member of the milest of the milest the same annual his friends assert that he will accept it, of course.

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A Western Thresher Botler Explodes

With a Terrible Effect.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 6.-This morn

ENGLAND'S FEAR OF INVASION.

ernment is strengthening the defences of Halifax harbor. New fortifications are rian Legation Weds Miss Deuster.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 9. — Wedding bells rang merrily yesterday for the marriage of Baron Paul Von Baumgarter to Miss Deuster. The groom is secretary of the Austro-Hungarian legation at Washington, and the bride the beautiful daughter of ex-Congressman Deuster. The wedding took place at the Church of the Holy Name at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the bridal party and immediate relatives being regarded as the chief outer defence of the harbor, but it was discovered at the time of the sham naval battle, which took place during jubilee week, that it was possible for a war vessel by hugging the shore under the fortification to get safely past this defence. It is said that Halifax wall be made a great coaling station and the headquarters for the British American squadron. As soon as the dry dock staff will be removed to Halifax and three batteries of artillery will also come. Baroness von Baumgarter, Miss Fewckes and Miss Jacobs (bridesmaids), Julius Mickle and Dr. Oscar Deuster (groomsmen), received the guests in the large parlors, which were elaborately decorated with out the bride wore a handsome costume of the blank of the outer of the sham naval battle, which took place during jubilee week, that it was become the fortification to get safely possible for a war vessel by hugging the shore under the fortification to get safely possible for a war vessel by hugging the will be made a great coaling station and the headquarters for the British American squadron. As soon as the dry dock staff will be removed to Halifax and three batteries of artillery will also come. Besides this the Scottish regiment, at present.

The bride were a handsome costume of the sham naval battle, which took place during jubilee week, that it was discovered at the time of the sham naval battle, which took place during jubilee week, that it was discovered at the time of the sham naval battle, which t

HALIFAX, Sept. 8.—This forenoon a turtle HALIFAX, Sept. 8.—This forenoon a turtle was taken from Stump pond, on the premises of Cephas Washburn, and the following dates were clearly discernable: 1770, 1814, 1831 and 1839. In 1831 Jonathan Paris of this place placed the date of that year on the turtle and let him go into the pond. The turtle was 6½ inches long and 4½ inches wide.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Bond Manu-facturing Company, of which Congressman

# FISHERMEN'S PERILS.

Terrible Gales and Loss of Life on the Banks.

of Her Brave Sons.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 9 .- Vessels arriving from codfishing grounds report that a frightful gale swept over Newfoundland banks on the 3d inst., even surpassing in of the 27th ult. Very few vessels of the American, Canadian and French fleets Side" of Winthrop stands an old house, for water, and her main and fore masts are escaped loss to a greater or less extent, and skippers say that when all the reports are received, the loss of life and property will

> eived from vessels arriving at Canso today n distress. The schooner Atlantic reports that during the fury of the gale of the day he storm set in. As soon as it commenced sel and almost reached her. There were standing their most desperate efforts, they of the Nellie Woodbury made such efforts to save them as were possible under the ircumstances, but he only succeeded in escuing one man. The other six sank under he eyes of their comrades on the ship.

> The Atlantic also saw a Provincetown essel, but could not ascertain her name. Her bulwarks were gone, her decks swept, and two of her crew had been swept over-

The Atlantic broke adrift during the hurwer Failures the Past Week—Signs of ricane and lost her cable and anchors, a Good Fall Trade—Money Movements While trying to get the vessel under threebe jammed in the crosstrees, Edward Fenton went aloft to clear them, but was res occurring throughout the country dur-ing the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Her captain, Kayanagh, was landed at Canso, sick, and the vessel is in charge of the mate. Captain Cohoon of the Gloucester schooner Chester R. Lawrence, arrived at

Canso this morning and reports that in a gale of the 26th ult., he had decks swept, flying jibboom and head gear. Hugh Mo Eachran was struck by one of the huge ween the oil casks and dories, had his ribs

pacity
ut yet
ago is
The schooners Mabel Somers and Opal at
Canso lost cables, anchors and trawl goar.
The schooner Cornelia has arrived at
al lim. The schooner Cornelia has arrived at Liverpool with loss of trawls and dories. Captain Pentz says the gale of the 29th alt. was the worst he ever experienced.

The schooner Arizona at Port la Tour lest five sails and dories. She reports that the storm lasted three days, and that the great gale of last spring was nothing to be compared to this one.

Captain Albert Young, who has just arrived at Lunenburg from Grand Banks, reports that on the 22d ult., in latitude 48° 6′, longitude 48° 5′, while the steamer Adriatic was passing within gunshot of his vessel, there was a rush of passengers on deck to see the fishing vessels, one of them, a lady, fell overboard. The Adriatic's engines were reversed, boat lowered and thorough search made for the body, which was never seen after striking water. The following day, when Captain Young's men were taking in trawls, pieces of the lady's clothing were found in the trawls.

Faurteen Men Lost. GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—British schooner Arethusa of Shelburne, N.S., arrived today from Grand Banks, reported that Aug. 26, during a hurricane, 14 men

# belonging to schooner Maria of Pubnico, N. S., were lost.

AQUEDUCT VICTIMS.

Three Men Buried 120 Feet Deep by the Caving in of a Bank. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Thomas Kelly, 80 years old, Michael Crowe, 60, and another man named Walters, 36 years old, were buried 120 feet deep by the caving in of the new aqueduct at North Yonkers. Engineer Thompson had just gone through the tun-nel and pronounced it safe. A large force of men is at work digging out the bodies, but they cannot be reached for two or three

# COLDEN TREASURE TROVE.

Coins Found in a Dead Soldier's Grave

Near Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8 .- Workmen em ployed on an excavation near the East Ten nessee railroad a short distance from this city have several times in the last week discovered fragments of bones which were MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 6.—This morning a thresher engine on the farm of William Bumplus at Garden Springs, near here, exploded, injuring five men, three of them fatally.

ENGLAND'S FEAR OF INVASION.

ENGLAND'S FEAR OF INVASION.

Heavy Guns Frowning on Her Enemates at Halifax Harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 7.—The British government is strengthening the defences of the siege of the city.

FROM BUFFALO TO LOUISVILLE. A Young Man Makes the Four Days Trip, Locked in a Freight Car

Without Food. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10.-When the goor of a freight car belonging to the New York. Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad was opened in this city yesterday a young man fell fainting upon the platform. The man after a time explained that he had been in after a time explained that he had been in the car four days without food of drink. He said his name was Paul Gorum, and that he lived in Jamestown, N. Y. He had gone to Buffalo on a spree with several friends, and when he sobered up he found nimself whirling along at a rapid rate. As his senses gradually returned he began to realize that he was locked in a freight car, with no possible means of escape until the car should be switched off at its destination. The only way he explains his queer adventure is that he had wandered down to the Erie depot in Buffalor to return home, and he got into a loaded freight car before the seal had been attached to the locks. He said he would not be surprised to hear of his companions turning up at various points with stories of similar adventures.

# BROWN EYES AND BLUE EYES Captivate all who see them

Nothing so good and pleasing in water colors has been offered for many a day. Sunshine, your choice of a set of water colors. and The Weekly Clobe one year only cost you \$1.30. Read the

ment, are not the best agents to test the exact effects of foods on dairy products, cause of their incoming and being in calf so irregularly and so long, often. We do Summer Care of Sheep-Sheep as Weed-Horses Are Not Facily Caught. ot know what, and how much, to allow or these interruptions, and for the growth

 
 Water.
 Fat. 86.952
 Solids other than fat. 86.952
 Total solids. 8.760
 12.678
 With the rations regulated by the mixtur of grain we had a daily milking of 19.5 lbs and this analysis:

87.255 | 4.718 | 8.037 | 12.755

S7.255 | 4.718 | 8.037 | 12.755

The nutritive ratio of the bran diet is 1:5.04, and of the grain mixture, 1:5.67. Details of management are similar to the four cows previously recorded. The mean temperature of our new stables was 44° for February, 44° for March, 51° for April and 62° for beginning of May.

We learn meantime from these:

1. That a very large daily consumption of wheat bran—about two and a half patent pails full—with root and hay, giving the comparatively high nutritive ratio of 1:5.04, did not produce either an equal quantity or quality of milk, as did the same value of a mixture of grain with similar roots and hay. Indeed the milk was reduced in quality 17 per cent., which would be equal to about one-half of a pound of butter per 1:00 of milk, or perhaps it would be better to say that the mixture of grain raised the quality of the milk 20 per cent. as the normal condition of it previous to experiment was just about equal to that got from bran feeding.

2. That the highly concentrated and indigestible character of the bran of wheat, now so well cleaned of flour by the new milling process, can evidently be fed in over quantity to milch cows.

3. That nevertheless, the shell or skin of one grain, called wheat, was able to maintain animal life and waste, and at the same time give daily products only two cents less in value per day, a fact of immense importance in what may be termed a wheat dairying country.—[The Farmer.

n't dip your fingers in the pail of milk to lubricate the cow's teats while milking. Good dairymen absolutely prohibit the practice because it taints the milk, and consequently injures the quality of the product from the milk. Bathing the teats and bag done in winter or the teats will chap and crack. Rub the teats and udder with the hand, and much of the dust and scarf skin will come off. This scarf skin is very hard to keep out of the milk, and imparts to it that "cow barn" taste that is so offensive. Pulling down on the teats to get the milk from them is painful for the cow, and not the best way to get the milk from the teats. Grasp the teat with the full hand, and squeeze without pinching, or the cow will "kick." See that the finger nails are closely trimmed. A cow ought to kick when pinched by along, horny finger nail. Hold the pail, in which the milking is done, away from the cow, and then there will not be so much danger from a kick, and the constantly falling hairs, dirt and dandruff will not get in the milk. John Gould, the experienced dairyman of Ohio, says truly that good butter is half made when the milk is taken from the cow in a cleanly manner.—[The Farmer. will come off. This scarf skin is very hard

AROUND THE FARM.

THE DAIRY.

Winter Milk With and Without Grain-Cleanliness in Milk—A short Way with Butter—Dairy Notes.

Professor William Brown's bulletin, No. XII. from the Agricultural college at Guelph, Ont., is devoted to an account of his experiment in producing winter milk with and without grain. Here it is in full: Cows, in the ordinary course of management, are not the best agents to test the

THE SHEEP.

ers-Sheep Notes.

so irregularly and so long, often. We do
not know what, and how much, to allow
for these interruption, and how much, to allow
for these interruption, and how much. The dry weather this season has shown
for these interruption and year Professor
Grenside made several experiments in spaying cows and helifers as explained in the
annual report. We took advantage of this
anduaged one of the cows for this experiment. She is a common Canadian grade,
8 years old, had her last call in March,
1886, and was spayed on September e, following. This cow was a natural milker,
and required no education to make a show,
hence we have much satisfaction in deconduct since altering. After this somewhat severe change, and up to the end
January, 1887, she gave a regular daily
record of 22 pounds, and of 19.6 pound
for these tests. During Pound of 19.6 pound
gave the following cannot be such as the season has shown
hence we have much satisfaction in dissample of 19.6 pound of 19.6 pound of 19.6 pound
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A breeder of sheep who has given them a trial as weeders gives the result of his experience as follows:

perience as follows:

It is my practice to turn sheep into the potato field for the purpose of eating down the weeds. The sheep will not touch the potato vine. This pasturing with sheep is potato vine, This pasturing with sheep is advantageous when the crop is a late planted one, so that the hoeing cannot be completed until after the haying or harvesting is finished. At the growing season it is the farmer's aim to keep down the grass and weeds so that they may be covered by the cultivator and hoe when these are used. Pasturing with sheep will attain this object. Early planted crops, the cultivation of which is completed in the early part of the summer, frequently become grassy and weedy before the time of digging, when the size of the tops precludes cultivation. In this stage the sheep are economical weeders. It is hardly necessary to mention that the ted thus given to the sheep makes a double profit, inasmuch as it costs absolutely nothing, while labor is saved and weeds prevented from going to seed.

Why Horses Are Not Easily Caught.
You may have seen a farmer spend an deornering him, and as he gets the halter on the horse, lashing him soundly with the strap to vent his spleen, perhaps with the strap to vent his spleen, the sum in trying to catch his horse, coaxing and cornering him, and as he gets the halter on the horse, lashing him soundly with the strap to vent his spleen, perhaps with the

It is proposed to established large scouring works at Fort Worth. Tex., to get rid of the useless dirt and grease in wool so that freight will be paid only on the clean

of the useks that and greas in which so that nevertheless, the shell or skin of tain, called wheat, was able to main-nimal life and waste, and at the same dive daily products only two cents less have per day, a fact of immense impee in what may be termed a wheat may country.—[The Farmer.

Cleantiness in Milk.

C't dip your fingers in the pail of milk ricate the cow's teats while milking, dairymen absolutely prohibit the fee because it taints the milk, and conntyly injures the quality of the product the milk. Bathing the teats and bag of water in the summer takes off the and it sooths the cow. This cannot be allowed to subsist on the insufficient grass supply? She must get in good condition before she can build up her lamb.

It is not desirable to put a ram to service too young. It is an injury to the animal and may be to the offspring. A yearling may serve 25 ewes. A two-year old may serve 50, and sometimes an animal may be vigorous enough to bear a much heavier service. Care should always be taken not

serve 50, and sometimes an animal may be vigorous enough to bear a much heavier service. Care should always be taken not to overwork the ram, and the reasons are obvious enough. All sires should be in vigorous health and strength, an affirmation that every one will second.

Every farmer in the land should by all means keep a few sheep. They cost but little in the first place. The cost for the sheep will never be missed. Nothing is nicer in the spring than a quarter of lamb. The majority of farmers are not convenient to market, and consequently caunot obtain fresh meat when most needed—that is, in hot weather. A lamb can be eaten by most families before it spoils, and if not, it is easy to make an arrangement with neighbors to take a quarter and return it when they kill. By all means keep a few sheep.

THE APIARY.

Langstroth on Beekeeping-Where to

near the road that there is danger of horses or people being stung. But a few rods are resulticient to prevent all danger, especially if there is a high fence or a belt of trees in the beekeeper to prevent his bees from a stimping people will usually keep all persons his friends, and prevent any thought of his bees being a muisance that must be taken out of town.

"My own aplary is on the summit of a hill, very gently sloping to the east. Trees, buildings, and high fences protect from north and west winds. There is no protect from north and west winds. There is no protect it ion from east and south winds. It is about eight rods from a street on which there is a great deal of passing, and about three rods from the kitchen door. It is not an ideal location, but it is pretty good."

THE HORSE.

Horse Feeding—Brittle Hoofs—Shy Horses Are Not Easily Caught.

It makes little difference what kind of grain a horse has been fed while in the stable, if he is taken out and immediately driven fast or worked hard on a full-stom ach he will scour nine times out of ten. When a horse is to be driven rapidly a long distance, or set at hard work without previous preparation, his morning meal should be very light, and he should be watered before feeding and not again for nearly two hours after. He should have water and a light luncheon of oats in the middle of the forencom and afternoon, and he will show it in his sprightly appearance and lively gait, and when, he comes. It does a horse just as mury of them.

It is supposed, with good reason, too, that may be a concerned, other crops. But to reduct the soll will and clover are good; yet it is universally admitted that red clover is the best or any ofter crops. But it so universally admitted that red clover is the best or any ofter crops. But its only will admitted that red clover is the best or any ofter any ofter. The reduction of the summit of a mill, very gently sloping to the east. Trees, but it is universally admitted that red clover is the best or any ofter crops. But it is

flammation of the interior of the foot; exposure to fermenting manure or filthy stables, by which the horn is saturated with moisture containing ammonia, leaving the feet covered with mud; or even continued hot or dry weather, or an unhealthy condition of the system, will produce this trouble in the feet. The born becomes dry and granulated, and separates very easily, crumbling or splintering away until there is scarcely crust enough left to fasten a shoe upon. The remedy is, of course, to remove the cause and restore the moisture. Frequent washing of the feet with cold water, with attention to the health and to give the horse clean bedding and an earth floor to stand upon, or else a deep bed of sawdust, will prevent it, or cure it in many cases. Glycorine and water in equal parts is an excellent dressing for the hoofs. An occasional soft feed, as bran mashed with a little linseed, is also useful, because it keeps the horse in good health and cool. Tar is sometimes used as a hoof dressing with advantage, but it needs caution in its application.— Boston Transcript. vantage, but it needs caution in its application.—[Boston Transcript.

Why Horses Are Not Easily Caught.

Potatoes are rotting badly at Roxbury.

Vt.

It is computed that the loss by the drought in the West will be \$300,000,000.

The Illinois Legislature has appropriated \$20,600 for the State board of agriculture.

No oil penetrates wood as well as crude petroleum, none is so cheap, and none so effective as a preservative.

Locusts have devoured most of the corn and sugar cane in Yucatan, and associations have been formed to exterminate the nests. pests.
In farming, as in other things, nothing risked means nothing won; but the risks should be taken with both courage and

indgment.

It is said that George Beech, Oakland Cross Roads, Penn., has a gosling nine weeks old and weighing seven pounds that has three natural feet and legs.

To kill moles an illinois farmer puts strychnine in pieces of liver the size of a hickory nut and places the pieces at different points in their runs.

ent points in their runs.

The earliest Lima beans, which are found near the lower part of the vines, should not be picked until dry enough tor seed, as next season they will produce earlier than the higher grown seed.

When digging potatoes allow them to thoroughly dry before removing them to the storage bins. If dried in the shade it will be better than exposing them to the direct rays of the sun.

In filling walls with sawdust, whether for silos, icehouses or rootbins, the sawdust should be dry and well packed down, or it will shrink and settle and leave empty spaces.

A woman in Coweta county, Ga., picked a cabbage out of her garden and upon slicing it found a bird's egg imbeded in the vagetable. Some bird had made a nest in the cabbage.

In turning, weeds under the work will be thrown away unless they be completely

thrown away unless they be completely covered, as covering the roots only and leaving the tops out of the ground will per-

tunately it is in too many instances more apparent than real.

Even weeds are not absolute waste when they are turned into the soil to rot, or when efforts to effect their subjection take the form of superior cultivation.

Seven hours of sleep are enough when they bring full restoration of strength, reduced by labor, but when they do not, and eight or nine hours will, the greater number can be assigned profitably.

Good pastures in autumn are always more serviceable for cows in milk when supplemented by grain, and the two together tend to lessen the expense of winter keeping beside giving larger immediate returns.

returns.

Wheat at 80 or 90 cents a bushel, is cheaper food for horses than oats at usual price, and quite as safe when ground and mixed with cut hay or straw. If too heavy all one has to do to lighten it is to put in

all one has to de to lighten it is to put in more bran.

If wheat must follow oats, or barley, the best preparation, so far as fillage is concerned, is ploughing with care to turn the stubble under, then frequent cultivation to the depth of two or three inches—not more—the last work harrowing thoroughly to make a good seed bed.

Here's a list of a very few of our worst weeds, with the number of seeds a medium sized plant of each will produce. The counting and estimating was carefully done at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, but we give only the round numbers: Shepherd's purse, 37,009 dandelion, 12,000; wild peppergrass. 18,000; wheat-thief, 7000; the common thistle, 65,000; camonile, 16,000; butter weed, 8000; rag weed, 4000; common purslane, 388,000; common plantain, 42,000; burdock, 38,000. Better not let many such fellows go to seed.

Nitrogen is one of the most important elements of plant food. It is costly, hard to get, and harder to hold. It and its available compounds are constantly forming in the soil, and constantly escaping, unless

able compounds are constantly forming in the soil, and constantly escaping, unless captured by plant roots, which are its most efficient traps, though they do not get it all. Therefore, do not let the ground stand naked. When the potatoes are dug, or the

treated, containing 60 or 70 bushels, scarcely a peck was injured during cold winters. The Country Gentleman says so.

Proud father—Welcome back to the old

Proud father—Welcome back to the old farm, my boy. So you got through college all right?\*

Father's son—Yes, father.

Proud father—Ye know I told ye to study up on chemistry and things so you'd know best what to do with different kinds of land. What do you think of that fiat medder there, for instance?

Father's son—Cracky, what a place for a ball game!

IN GENERAL.

Drying Fodder for the Silo-Fall Feeding-The Pig-The Stock Yard-The Pasture-Profits in Cattle-Preserv-

digestion as in its first state of natural succulence.

That ensilage made from dry fodder can
be stored in the silo, and with great gain
over the ordinary method of stacking or
stocking in the field. I have no doubt; but
that the process is as successful as putting
the same fodder into the pits in a wilted
condition, I doubt, and my doubts are confirmed in two instances. A writer in a
New England paper recently told of putting fodder, quite dry, into his silo, and
the result was far from satisfactory as in
previous years. Not only did the ensilage
go in quite dry, but it failed to settle properly, and evaporated out yet more of the
succulence. My good friend, Mr. Emery,
near me, who was the first, so far as I
know, to put in wilted fodder for silage,
caught at the idea last season of dry fodder
for the silo, and so shocked and dried the
ensilage corn from eight to 12 days; the
result was far from favorable as compared
with fodder wilted. It would not heat up
above 92", refused to settle solid, and otherwise did not act as it ought, such as delaying filling in trying to develp heat and the
like.

When the silo was opened the silage was

THE AFAINX.

\*\*THE AFAINX.\*\*

\*\*THE AFAI

ment. There are small details which are important, though frequently entirely lost sight of. F. D. Curtis mentions the followment. There are small details which are process should be continued, the soft would be rendered as productive as vigin soil for these or any other crops. But so far as if green manuring is concerned, other crops as well as clover are good; yet it is unit to the subsequent and any cannot assirn his uncarned wager in the case details of inciniont. There was no if foundation of contract on which an indebted wager contrain. It cannot be sustained as a valid assignment and transfer of properts. Thrips, however, the contraint of the con

found at pens in which grade stock were shown.

Mud in the barnyard is a severe trial to stock, and plenty of absorbant material should be used in order to have the barnyard as dry as possible. A filthy barnyard often compels the stock to remain in the stalls instead of allowing it to be in the fresh air. Sheep cannot thrive unless the barnyard be free from mud, while cows often have their udders covered, the dirt from which passes into the pail when they are milked.

In response to a request of the cattle commissioners, Attorney General Baker of Maine rendered an opinion that they could act at their discretion in regard to herds of cattle infected with tuberculosis or other contagious discase, and do as they thought best for the interests of the cattle industry. He did not construct he law to require the commissioners to kill an entire herd of cattle because one or two members might be infected.

Stock that shows thrift and health always

Stock that shows thrift and health always has the advantage of stock that is running down, when offered for sale. There is a lean and ungainly appearance that shows poor care; also a high condition that indicates too high feeding and rich food for young stock. And then again, there is a thrifty look showing vigor and health with equal development of bone and muscle. All these are quickly and readily noticeable by the experienced judge, and if filling his pens with pigs that will feed with profit, he will select the latter class.

Many farmers, says the National Stockman, complain of the lack of hardiness of improved stock, when the fault lies mainly with themselves instead of the animals. A man who buys a young bull, for instance, which has been well cared for, and turns him into a field with a herd of cows, giving him nothing but grass, or, in winter, nother the stower and corn folder, need not be

him not a held with a herd of cows, giving him nothing but grass, or, in winter, nothing but straw and corn fodder, need not be surprised if he loses flesh and ceases to be satisfactory in appearance. A sudden change from liberal feeding and good shelter to poor fare, no shelter, and a great increase of exertion, will tell unfavorably in almost every case.

The idea of ensilage is to preserve as nearly as possible the natural condition of the plant and prevent the changing of the plant into woody fibre. known truths by emergencies, the weather, and consequent short pastures and meadows, have caused many to remember meadows, have caused many to remember or observation ithat rye wilting or drying of the fodder can be carried just to this dividing line, and where that is must be found our. The country much of it is closely the country much of its closely the country much o wilting or drying of the fodder can be carried just to this dividing line, and where that is must be found out. If the drying of the country much of it is already sown, the plant was not at first all on the outside, and the complete evaporation of moisture from the leaves, we could look on with indifference at a great deal of wilting; but wilting for one part of the corn plant means absolute drying for another. Professor Arnold showed a couple of years since that a plant once dried can never by any process be again made as soluble and as easy of digestion as in its first state of natural succulence.

That ensilage made from dry fodder can be stored in the silo, and with great gain over the ordinary method of stacking or stocking in the field. I have no doubt; but that the process is as successful as putting the same fodder into the pits in a wiited

The Profits in Cattle.

Many men of means are hesitating at present about buying cattle, and any one may well hesitate to buy scrub cattle and continue breeding such. There is the imrescues one in such a crisis. The man who buys common cows and yearling heifers and breeds them to a pedigree bull of good individuality cannot fail to make good returns on his investment, but the man who follows this plan mustact promptly in order to double his number of cattle as soon as possible. With well-bred cattle and feed he is sure to win.—[National Live Stock Journal.

Preserving Wood. Some farmers may get a hint as to preserving posts, etc., from the following methods employed in Norway on telegraph poles, as given in the Scientific American: poles, as given in the Scientific American: In each pole is bored with a small augur, beginning at a point two feet above the ground and boring obliquely downwards at as small an angle as possible until the augur reaches the centre of the pole. The hole thus made is filled with sulphate of copper, which is renewed from time to time. The hole is kept plugged. It is found that the crystals of copper sulphate disappear slowly, while the wood gradually assumes a greenish tint.

Tonnage and Horse Power and Their Complications.

Confusion Worse Confounded for Landsmen and Non-Professional Readers.

Coal Consumption and Power of Big Ships-Some Food Statistics.

adopting a "platform of principles," after the fashion of a modern political conven-

adonting a "platform of principles," after the fashion of a modern political convention, it is not unlikely that it will "point with pride" to some notable instances of the triumphant adaptation of the forces of nature. Of this power of the human intellect over matter, few more apt illustrations can be used than that of the modern ocean steamship, or the great steam men-of-war, which represent the war navies of the world. So complicated a structure as the steamship scarcely admits of a description in any reasonable space. Any one of the hundred features on board a large "liner" is worthy the nen of the best master of description.

Consider, for a moment, this one point: Each of them practically represents a floating town, holding within its form from 1000 to 1500 human beings, to be fed, provided with sleeping accommodations and surgical care, and all the other necessaries and luxuries of human existence, and while a floating island, more populous to the square foot than any bit of earth, it shall hold within itself the means of motion, the capacity to produce light and heat; and, though obedient to the slightest wishes of its skillful guides, shall yet be so solidly framed that the huge waves of the storm-tosed Allantic shall have no appreciable effect in straining its parts. Its stores of food must provide for exceptional bills of fare, which a first-class shore hotel could scarcely hope to rival; its capacity to carry cargo be such that it might almost transport the material for a town as well as its inhabitants, and for a town as well as its inhabitants, and for a town as well as its inhabitants, and for a town as well as its inhabitants, and for a town as well as its inhabitants, and to the such as a floating that almost transport the material for a town as well as its inhabitants, and to the such as a floating the provide for exceptional bills of fare, which the earth inside for a depth of a foot or more, and also on the outside in the yard. A fresh sumply of earth will fill up the space, to be again taken away. With a plank floor, unless it is tight, the amount of fertilizer wasted underneath, and not to be reached, is very great. If saved it will swell the profits.

The Stock Yard.

The Chicago fatstock show will have a department for poultry this year, and it is expected that over 3000 birds will be on exhibition.

The man that feeds well in flush as well as nard times is the one that wins in the end. The man that feeds flush when feed is plenty and seant when feed is scarce, courts failure. By such management the scant feedings are apt to be more than the flush, leaving the balance against him.

G.W. Hill of lows asys that his experience has been that altogether too little attention has been paid to grade stock at our fairs, and yet, on two occasions, at shows where there were excellent exhibits of pure-bred stock, the biggest crowd and the best lesson in improved stock breeding were to be found at pens in which grade stock were shown.

Mud in the barnyard is a severe trial to stock, and plenty of absorbant material should be used in order to have the barnyard be free from mud, while cows often have their udders covered, the dirr from which passes into the pail when the party are milked.

What is "Horse Power"?

means will be found to be enormous. What again is tonnage, and how is its measure demonstrated? What is the difference between "gross" and "net" tonnage, and "old measurement" and measurement," and what again is the true inwardness of the difference between the "nominal" horse-power of the Etruria (2500), and the "estimated" horse-power (14,000). "Horse-power," as used in expressing the force of a motive power, is based upon the assumption that horses in general perform a certain constant amount of work in a specified time, an assumption which is widely erroneous. The fundamental unit of work is the "foot-pound." Thus, taking one pound and one foot as the units of weight and distance, if one pound be raised one foot the work done is 90 foot-pounds, and so on. In measuring the work done by "horse-power" the estimates of engineers differed widely from each other, and it is not strange that the differing quality and endurance of horses had much to do with these variations. James Watt, the founder of the steam-engine industry, based his calculations, over 100 years ago, on the work of London dray horses, working eight hour per day, estimated at 33,000 foot-pounds per minute. D'Aubission, taking the work done by horses in "whins" at Freiburg, estimated the work at 16,440 foot-pounds working eight hours a day. De Sagulier's estimate was 44,000; Smeaton's, 22,000; Treedoulds 27,500 foot-pounds in the stantal was 44,000; Smeaton's,

the work done by horses in "whins" at freiburg, estimated the work at 16,440 foot-pounds working eight hours a day. De Sagulier's estimate was 44,000; Smeaton's, 22,000; Tredgold's, 27,500 foot-pounds it. 7,400 is thought to be near the truth. But as it does not matter in the least what number is assumed, provided that the same be invariably used, the original estimate of Watt is still counted as horse-power of a steam engine in terms of this unit the general rule is to "multiply together the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston; the area of the piston in inches; the length of the stroke in feet and the number of strokes per minute; the result divided by 33,000 will give the horse-power; but it is necessary to deduct about one-fourteenth of the whole as an allowance for friction.

Having tried to get at what is meant by "horse-power" it will be well to look at what it stands for in the case of some familiar ocean steamships. At the outset the novice is confronted with two apparently conflicting statements, and his lack of technical knowledge makes it hard to reconcile the differences. The Cunarder Pavonia is set down as having engines of 700 horse-power, and if, after the acquisition of the meaning of "horse-power" one is trying to form some idea of the steamship's and the proven, he looks at another itst and sees the same Pavonia set down as of 4000 horse-power. Here is a difference with a vengeance between "nominal" and "indicated," the standard and the actual potentialities of horse-powers. Be there tonnage and tonnage, and to the average reader, who has little for the study of such themes, the differences

Between "Net" and "Gross" Tonnager of actual amounts of eargo carried, as com-

Between "Net" and "Gross" Tonnage; of actual amounts of eargo carried, as comas the ship's capacity, are as confusion

pared with the nominal amount set down as the ship's capacity, are as confusion worse confounded.

The British law as regards tonnage dates from 1835, and is still called the "new measurement." the ton being one not of weight, but of cubic contents, i. e., forty cubic feet. The old measurement (o. m."), established in 1719, is still in vogue among yachts and some other vessels. The old system was a source of absolute danger, owners building their ships in such a manner as to evade the tonnage dues, which were calculated on a wrong system.

By the act of 1835 the "new" British system established the depth of hold as a necessary ingredient in the calculation. The method of measurement is too tech nical for general description, but as regards large steamers the tonnage of the engineroom, which is supposed to be capable of floating engines and boilers, is deducted from the total to express the tonnage of the ship. In like manner the accommodations for the navigation of the ship, and for the crew and officers' quarters is also deducted, so that the net tonnage and the gross tonnage, like the horse powers before noticed, have a remarkable habit of differing from each other.

An example is seen in the City of Rome, one of the finest steamers of the Atlantic fleet, whose gross tonnage is set down as \$157 tons; the net is only 3453. The actual cargo-carrying capacity of this steamship is far less than many smaller vessels, her engines and machinery absorbing an exceptionally large proportion of her "gross" tonnage.

A few figures m relation to the coal consumition taking a representative vessel as

consumption of coal for a moment. This is
12 tons per hour, 466 pounds per minute,
and if the whole of the steamer's 72 fires
were raked together and formed into one
large fire there would be 42 tons of coal, or
a mass 20 feet long, 20 feet broad, and
rather more than 4 feet high fiercely
burning. With this she developed an average speed of 18 knots in nine consecutive
voyages between Queenstown and New
York, which is equal to nearly 21 statute
miles per hour.

York, which is equal to nearly 21 statute miles per hour.

Take as a contrast a Boston "freighter," the well-known Bulgarian of the Leyland line. She runs on strictly business principles—no "frills" or bursts of speed. Her coal tonnage is, "gross," 2178: "net," 2031. Her coal consumption is less for the entire voyage than the Etruria's for a day. The day's consumption of the Cunarder would bring the Bulgarian from Liverpool to Boston and leave 70 tons or more in her bunkers. Out of 34 tons consumed daily she secures an average of 11½ knots. The engines are of 350 "nominal" horse power. In this desultory sketch of the steamships nothing has been said of a very important matter, the

Feeding of Passengers and Crew.

geese.
Personal cleanliness ought to be assured by the use of 31,312 tablets Pears' soap, 3484 pounds Windsor soap, 10 tons yellow

3434 Dounds windsoft before the passengers annually drink and smoke so30 bottles and 17,613 half-bottles champagne, 13,941 bottles and 7310 half-bottles claret, 9200 bottles other wines, 489,344 bottles ale and porter, 174,921 bottles mineral waters, 34,400 bottles spirits, 34,360 pounds tobacco, 63,340 cigars, 56,875 cigaratrae

the beef requires over a ton of mustard to keep it company, and with this lively fact we leave the ship.

MONEY FROM CINDERS. One of the Curious Reminders of the Hartford Horror.

[Montpelier Argus.]

Frequent, curious and interesting reminders of last winter's terrible railroad catastrophe at Hartford are coming to light. A few weeks ago the Central road sent to n the case from his connection with it at which were found with the body of George which were found with the body of George
T. Bell, to be delivered to the unfortunate
man's relatives. Among these effects were
a few shreds of clothing in a pasteboard
box. In another box were the buried
coins found embedded in the charred
remains. They were readily distinguishable and, including a \$25 gold piece,
amounted to \$27. A watch, chain, seal,
knife, keys and rings, all entirely consumed, were also included. In another box
were a few cinders bearing no resemblance
to anything but coals and ashes, but supposed to be the ashes of his papers and possibly his pocketbock. When Mr. Hayes
offered these to the friends, they threw
aside the last mentioned box as of no value,
it being nothing which could be kept as a
memento or anything of value. This box
laid for some weeks on the desk in the
office until a few days ago when Hayes
thought he would send it as it was to the
Treasury Department, and see if the fibre
would not show something as to whether he
had many bills or paper currency, as it was
known that Mr. Bell had over \$100 with
him. No one supposed anything definite
could be distinguished, but last week Mr.
Hayes received a letter from the comproller
of currency, saying that the experts of his
office had been able to identify their \$10
greenbacks and \$5 on the Charlestown
National Bank, and he returned \$35 to replace them. To any one who saw the cinders it seems more than wonderful that this
could be done.

They are often left though, by thoughtless mothers, and often take a Gilpin-like ride which results in an accident. We chesday one of these bronche-like carriages was left on the east corner of the Breed Hall building with a well-blanketed and helpless infant in it, while its mother was inside. The unchecked carriage seemed to take in the situation, and started off on its own hook down the steep walk. When it had attained sufficient speed it jumped the carb, and baby, blankets and pillows went into the air and fell down in iront of a pair of heavy team horses in a heap.

The carriage kept its wheels whirling to frighten the horses that its work might be complete, but they did not start. They stood calmly looking at that bawling, sprawling infant as a kitten might regard a tortoise. A colored man rushed out and picked the baby up, and just as he snuggled it paternally to his breast, out came the mother screaming tragically, "My child!" Just then the carriage threw a boy who was trying to return it to the walk, but the boy was too much for it and succeeded in getting it again to the pavement. The mother received her pet with joy, fired it into the pillows and blankets of the carriage again, and away she went to leave it again on some other corner while she went inside to chat or take a glass of soda. But no Norwich carriage has succeeded in killing a Norwich baby yet.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CIRLS. A Cynic Thinks Our Samples Are Better Than Our Goods. [London Saturday Review.]

Our English girls no doubt bear off the

palm among the nations of the world, both for looks, freshness and energy, and taken as a whole, they show more beauty the body from time of copper, which is represented from the local interest the tonnage of the engine than any other country in the world, America included. The Americans,

worthy Watertown horseman and asked hisopinion of the horse. After looking him
over curiously for some time the Watertownite struck a bargain and purchased the
animal, paying a much higher price than
he had just received. A madder man than
than our fellow townsman it would have
been hard to find when he discovered that
he had arrived home with the same animal
with which he had started and had lost a
number of dollars by the exploit.

# OF THE COMPOSITE ORDER.

[A. W. Bellaw in Puck.] Of all the girls I ever knew, I'm sure I only worship,

posite kind.

My heart is very firmly set upon that precious blonde

dear gray black eye.

And, ah, what loveliness I trace upon that rounded. oblong face!

My kisses would not die of drought if nestled on the full small mouth.

My heart is caught as in a snare in meshes of banged bangless hair; And purity, all must allow, is native on that low read my fate, as in a book, all in that sen

What ringless ears with ear-rings neat, and dimples chin with dimple sweet!

Ah, how my admiration grows in looking at that Jane and Maria, won't you list the praises of

most conglomerate love?

And may you in the future grand yield him that chubby tapering hand.

He Didn't Insist Upon It.

The other day a Rockland man applied to

Dr. Hitchcock of the board of health to have

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"Any property of the color and the color of the color of

was doing as little as possible to build up the section from which he was drawing his wealth.

George, as yet, had not been inducted into the spirit or knowledge of his father's business methods, for the old man had believed that the time for this had not come. Moreover, as the merchant became better acquainted with the maturer character of his son he became convinced that George would not, indeed could not, carry on the business as he had. There was a large, tolerant good nature about the youth which would render it impossible for him to deal with any one in his father's spirit. He had not known his elder brother, and was merely proud of his record as that of a brave soldier who had died in the performance of duty. George was like many of the combatants, both Union and Confederate, capable of fighting each other to the death during the war, but ready to shake hands after the battle was over.

No one understood this disposition better than his father, and he felt that the South was no place for George. He wished his son to go back to Massachusetts, where wealth and influence would open the way for a brilliant career; and the old man already saw in imagination his name famous in the old Commonwealth.

He had been thinking over the subject on

and then hastened down town. Meanwhile, events had occurred at the office which require attention.

A few moments after Mr. Houghton entered his private room he touched a bell. To the clerk who entered he said: "Take this letter to Mr. Bodine."

The veteran's face was as rigid and stern with his purpose as the employer was grim in his resolves but when the captain read the curt note, handed to him his face grew dark with passion. It ran as follows:

Mr. Bonney Llayer no further need of your ser-MR. BODINE—I have no further need of your services. Inclosed find check for your wages to the end of the month.

The captain sat still a few moments to re-

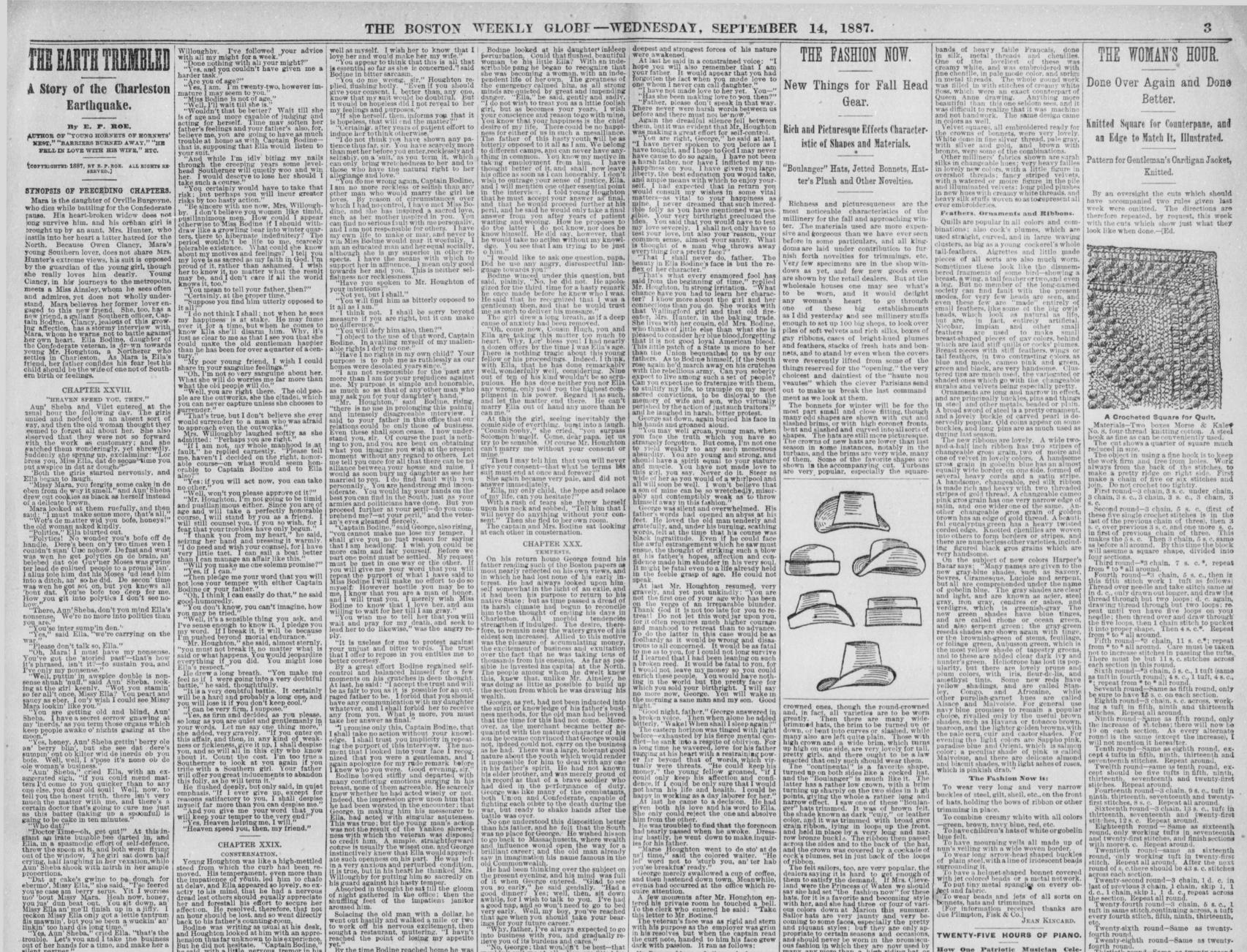
The captain sat still a few moments to regain his self-control, then quietly put his desk in order. He next halted to the private office, and the two men looked steadily and unblenchingly into each other's eyes for a moment. Then the Southerner began sternly, "That hare-brained son of yours has told you of the interview he forced upon me last night."
"This is my private office, sir," replied Mr. Houghton, with equal sternness. "You have no right to enter it or to use such language."

ing? I have much to attend to this morning."

"I have but one word more, and then I trust I am through with this sentimentality and your insolence. Tell the boy that my daughter says she will have nothing to do with him without my consent. Now, if there is even a trace of a gentleman in his anatomy he will leave us alone. Good morning, sir." And tearing the check in two, he dropped it on the floor and halted aways. Mr. Houghton coolly and contemptuously turned to his writing until the door closed on Bodine, and then he smiled and rubbed his hands in self-felicitation. "This is better than I had hoped," he said. "I've often laughed at the idiotic pride of these blackblooded, rather than blue-blooded, fire-eaters, but I shall bless it hereafter.

"As you virtually say, you hardened old rebel, if George is worth the powder to blow him up, he'll drop you all now as if you had the plague. I've only to tell him what you and your doll-daughter have said."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



no more now, George. You will wake in the morning a sane man and my son. Good night. Good night, father," George answered in a broken voice. Then when alone he added bitterly, "Wakel When shall I sleep again?" The eastern horizon was tinged with light before—exhausted by his fierce mental confilted—he sank into a respite of oblivion. For a long time he wavered, love for his father tually were threats. "He could keep his money," the young fellow groaned, "if I could only keep his affection and confidence, if I could be only sure that I would not harm his life and health. I could be happy in working as a day laborer for her."

At last he came to a decision. He had given both his love and his word to Ella. She only could reject the one and absolve him from the other.

He was troubled to find that the forencon had nearly passed when he awoke. Dressing hastily, he went down to make, inquiries for his father.

"Marse Houghton went to de sto' at densily intensity," and the colored waiter. "He lef' word not to 'sturb you, an' ter hab you'se breakfus' ready."

George merely swallowed a cup of coffee, and then hastened down town. Meanwhile, the first sailors, too, are very popular, the dealers saying it is hard to get enough of them to satisfy the demand. If Mrs. Cleve-

them to satisfy the demand. If Mrs. Cleveland were the Princess of Wates we should say she had set "the fashion now" for these hats, for it is a favorite and becoming style with her, and she had three or four of various colors down at Marion this summer. Sailor hats are very jaunty and very becoming to some faces, especially the pretty and plquant styles; but they are only appropriate to certain seasons and occasions and should never be worn in the promiscu ous fashion in which they are now used by many, any more than a high riding hat of a nightcap should be adopted for general wear.

Felt, Hatters' Plush and Velvet are the leading materials for hats. The felts are plain, stiff affairs, but fine and smooth in texture. They come in all colors, and there are more quite bright blues, reds. sternly. That hare-brained son of yours has told you of the interview he forced upon me last night."

"This is my private office, sir." replied Mr. Houghton, with equal sternness. "You have no right to enter it or to use such indicate the normal of the following head of the state of the sta greens and the like than are usually seen.

A pianist in the north of England cele-A planist in the north of England celebrated the Queen's jubilee by giving a concert 25 hours long—the longest concert on record. It was not at all monotonous, though Mr. Bird did all the playing, for the audience joined in with their voices greens and the like than are usually seen. when the music admitted of it, and the Beaver, or "hatters' plush" as it is called, is more lightfooted executed waltzes and polkas on the floor when he executed them

polkas on the floor when he executed them on the piano.

He did not sleep, of course, during his "tournament," but he contrived to eat with one hand and play with the other, his faithful wife being constantly on hand with sandwiches, biscuits, fruit, ice and cold brandy and water wherewith to wind him up. He began with "God Save the Queen," and ended with the same and with swollen hands.

nands.
It is to be hoped that such another harmo-nious Bird does not exist to torture the un-

THE BURNED OPERA COMIQUE. Petition to Have it Rebuilt on its Former Site.

The unfortunate Paris Opera Comique is to be rebuilt at once. The authorities, how-ever, cannot make up their minds whether to erect the house on its original site, or to take one of the existing theatres—such as

A host of small shopkeepers living round the former site earnestly petition that the opera should be kept in its old home. They rest should be kept in the source of keeping restaurants, selling lemonade, play bills, to-bacco, etc., and establishing a host of minor tracles connected with the theatre, while if the opera goes elsewhere their occupation goes also, though they cannot give up their leases.

leises.
Indeed, there is some doubt if the theatre is not legally obliged to continue in the Rue Fayart. Originally the Opera Comique was built on ground belonging to the Duc de Choiseul, who gave it up to Louis XVI., in 1790, expressly for this purpose.

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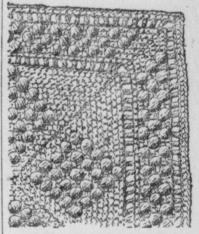
Done Over Again and Done

Knitted Square for Counterpane, and

an Edge to Match It, Illustrated. Pattern for Gentleman's Cardigan Jacket,

By an oversight the cuts which should have accompanied two rules given last week were omitted. The directions are therefore repeated, by request, this week

with the cuts which show just what they



A Crocheted Square for Quilt.

A Crocheted Square for Quilt.

Materials—Two boxes Morse & Kale
No. 8, four-thread knitting cotton. A steel
hook as fine as can be conveniently used.

The cut shows a quarter of square much
reduced in size.

The object in using a fine hook is to keep
the work firm and free from holes. Work
always from the back of the stitches, to
make a pretty ridge on right side. First
make a chain of five or six stitches and
join. Do not crochet too tightly.

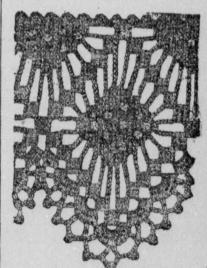
First round—3 chain, 3 s. c. under chain,
3 chain, 3 s. c., 3 chain, 3
s. c.

TWENTY-FIVE HOURS OF PIANO.

Twenty-eighth round—Same as twenty-fourth round.

Twenty-eighth round—Same as twenty-fourth round.

Thirtieth round—Same as twenty-second round.
Thirty-first round—Same as all odd rounds.
When enough squares are finished, sew together.



Picot Dot Edge. This edging is easily worked from design with Finlayson & Co.'s real Scotch linen crochet thread, Nos. 50, 60 or 70, in cream, drab or white shades. It is worked in the width. The scallop and bottom picot edge, and top heading worked in the length when you have a piece long enough. To good crocheters this is very simple. This would be a good border to be tufted square for a quilt.

Centleman's Cardigan, Knitted.

# SOMETHING IMPORTANT

To Farmers Who Raise Wheat To Farmers Who Ought to Raise Wheat.

# MONEY IN MANURING THE SEED

After many experiments and considerable expense, THE WEEKLY GLOBE is confident that it is able to furnish wheat-growers with a fertilizer that when properly applied will positively increase wheat production 25 per cent. over any product of the same field. The following are the directions for use, and are printed upon each package:

# DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Dissolve four ounces in one gallon of water. Put 60 pounds seed in four gallons water (or in these proportions), and skim off the light and imperfect seeds then add the seed manure in solution and stir to well mix; let the seed lay in this 24 hours, stirring occasionally. The seed is now ready to sow or plant. Especial care is to be taken that the seeds, after being steeped, if left lying in heaps, do not become heated, as this elevation of temperature would impair their vitality.

# THE SEED MANURE GIVEN AWAY

fo every reader who sends \$1 for a yearly subscription, and will agree to port upon the experiment, The Weekly | nut to crack. Never in history was there whatever, one package of the Economic Seed Manure, which, if the di- tion, wonderful as it certainly was, did not cient to fertilize one bushel of wheat, or other seeds, or about one acre of the northern forests show but as an episode

# TESTIMONIALS.

The following are unsolicited testi-

I have planted 27 hills of corn, each pre ne corn in some warm water and planted it at the same time. They all came up in three days after planting, but those pre-pared took the lead at once, and retained it

to the end of the season, and produced much the best crop. Two of those prepared were much superior to the others, and with these solutions some cotton seed, both Sea island and upland, was prepared and planted, also some not prepared. Those prepared came up nine days earlier than the thers, and were more vigorous and stronger

DEAR SIR-I used your seed preparaand come up thicker and stronger, and is now much further advanced than that not prepared, and the difference is perceptible as far as you can see. As more seed germinates by preparing it, it will make a saving in seed, as less will require to be grass seed I should think it particularly adapted to grain, corn and cotton. PHILO KEITH.

DEAR SIR-I used your seed preparation en some rye; I also sowed some without to formulating a concerted programme for being prepared. That prepared came up much sooner, and is thicker, higher and the other; and, from appearances now, the crop will be much larger. I shall use it another season on carrot and other garden seeds. The plants will get the start of the weeds, and can be readily seen and more

easily taken care of. ZEPHANIAH KEITH.

Andrew H. Ward: DEAR SIR-I have tested your seed nearly all the various vegetable-garden seed; also on grain, corn, cotton and to bacco, annex list of same, time of planting, coming up, growth, temperature, etc. find the prepared seed in all cases has come up much the sooner, has more roots and stronger and more vigorous plants than the advantage of seed-manuring. By varythe length of time of the coming up of the plants can be regulated, which is of very great importance, particularly with those garden seeds which are usually long in starting, and small when they do, such as onions, beets, carrots, celery, etc. Planting can be deferred till the surface of the ground is warm: the plants grow at once in and no time is lost, but much labor is saved. THOMAS HOOPER.

# TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Until Oct. 15, THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent until Janu-

# For Only 25 Cents.

themselves of this offer, al- next year. It is not too much to say that if and Madison thought the new govern-

Only 25 Cents

you will receive from the Weekly Globe, a circular containing Special and Confidential scription. The circular explains now announce to be Aug. 15. To avail yourself of the advantages of this special circular you must renew before Aug. 15.

# ANOTHER NEW STORY.

Next week a new story will be begun, and WEEKLY GLOBE. Every story that THE gravest responsibility which his position as | be deemed advisable. GLOBE publishes is worth the entire sub- the head of the party, its guide and leader, scription price for one year, but ten or a has yet imposed upon him. The fate of his the centennial, and THE GLOBE will tell its dozen first-class novels are really published administration and of the Democratic party | readers all about the proceedings. Still, go during the year, making the subscriber re- will turn upon his success in meeting it. ceive several times the subscription price. THE GLOBE, in all its departments, gives GLADSTONE AND THE CONSTITUTION

REMI AND HIS LOVE.

By HECTOR MALOT.

dinary power of moulding all incoming

end until it has made over the advancing

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST DUTY.

step in calling to his side the leaders of the

Democratic party in Congress, with a view

tariff legislation at the coming session.

This is the best service President CLEVE

party and his administration. The people

of the tariff question.

LOOKIN' AT US.

greatest statesman of a country whose con CHARLES W. DYAR.

John Bull has been looking us over again, to see how in the name of all that is good een receiving from Europe. From the more departures from its plain provisions. During the rule of the Republican party it tight-little-isle view of it, it must be a hard known such a vast and steady movement of populations from one quarter of the globe

to another. The traditional Aryan migrainvolve such large immediate consequences. mental law of the land. The crusades were child's play in comparison. The invasion of Italy by the tribes of

# OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

by the side of it. The truth is that the The Post Office Department of the United modern world is in a sort of rotary motion which may as well be called revolutionary and John Bull's eyes stick out at behold-He wonders if American institutions will Yet such is the complaint of a Northern be able permanently to stand the strain of abroad, in the face-as the London Times expresses it-of the "inevitable pressure from below, which must come when labor, unable to find ready and perpetual employment at good wages, begins seriously to organize itself." It is his candid opinion, according to the same journal, that "there are plenty of rocks ahead." Yes, John, we do think we shall be fully able to stand it. And it will come about by the very process you are good enough yourself to describe as the "most remarkable feature of the Anglo-American people," namely, the "extraor-

Federal, Md., where he was serving in the army at that time. The envelope bore three postmarks, but the original postmark of Stow was the guidance to its starting place, for it had never been to the deadletter office. Where it had been for the last

United States in the constitutional convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787. The articles of confederation, under which

AND can perform alike for the country, his meet the needs of the people. The Condone in the way of reducing the burden of war taxation and putting a stop to the dangerous hearding of money in the national treasury. The Democratic party holds the executive and the House of Representatives. and upon it clearly devolves this duty. If it fails to discharge it the people will hold it accountable for that failure and all its

Agents will do well to avail and it will be the inevitable battle-ground into two parties, and the party of JEFFERSON though no commission is al- the national Democracy can close up ranks | ment too strong and too close a copy of oldlowed, as the offer will help and present a firm, unbroken front upon world monarchical models, while the party them to form, very easily, the

Mr. RANDALL's assent and co-operation we rated from Great Britain. Later he became should regard it as most unfortunate. The more reconciled to the "strong govern Democratic party cannot be united with ment," and was himself the first president Mr. RANDALL and those Northern Demo- to extend its powers beyond what had been contemplated by the framers of the Consti We have too much faith in the pontical tution. But many of the framers themagacity of the President to believe that he selves regarded the document with disinvited to Oak View at the proper time, or | began to be revered as the "bulwark of our else the results of the conferences will liberties." Experience has certainly dem presently be submitted to him, and an onstrated that, if not the best possible, it is effort made to secure his valuable support | certainly the best that has ever been put in

must assume the reports of the intentional hearts and patriotic emotions. But yet let exclusion of Mr. RANDALL from the Oak us not be so sure that we have the best nos sible government as to shift our eyes to the President CLEVELAND owes it to his party possibility of improvement. We have as and to himself to find a common ground on much right to make our own constitution which all Democratic voters can stand and as had our great-grandfathers a hundred work together for the settlement of this years ago. That is a great and glorious tariff question. He alone stands in a posi- document, but its warmest admirers seen tion to heal the differences that now exist sometimes in danger of forgetting that an excellent opportunity will be given for between the party's leaders on this all-im- there is nothing so sacred in it as to shut iew subscribers to begin taking The portant issue. It is by far the heaviest and the door of change whenever change shall

Massachusetts is to be well represented at and see it for yourself if you can

# EDITORIAL POINTS.

"I have always regarded that Constitution The Credit Mobilier has been robbed in Paris. We of America once had that boot

> TENNYSON has the gout, and has it bad. feet of his latest poems, too.

New York World: Was the Democratic party placed in power to imitate Republican buses or to reform them? That's the

President CLEVELAND has declined to visit Dallas, Tex. He had no idea of in curring the mortal enmity of the rival cit; Ives still maintains that he has a surplus

He may have fifteen millions in his inside pocket, but it is not visible to the creditors It is 100 years next Saturday since the

Constitution of the United States was dopted. None but ballet girls remember the glorious event. BISMARCK owns three distilleries. What is the use for BOULANGER or any of those

foreign fellows to try and down a man equipped like that. The Prince of Wales has appeared out with a soft felt hat, and now the scions of the nobility are at liberty to wear head cov

ering of the same consistency as their

It is announced that KATKOFF, the late Russian editor, left a fortune of \$1,500,000. The next steamer should take a large conignment of aspiring newspaper men to

Simon Cameron, who is just home from Europe, thinks BISMARCK and GLADSTONE romising boys, but hardly believes they will be able to control a Pennsylvania Republican convention when they get to be

man for president in 1888. Yes, that would be wise. It is very often the misfortune of the Republican party that its candidates are too well known. Four Americans have started for Cuba from Key West, and the Spanish authorities there are paralyzed with fear of the

Pig Iron Kelly says the Republicans hould nominate a comparatively unknown

"American invasion." How useless a big too good care of mail matter placed in their navy would be when we can scare our Prince of Germany that his cancer was wart has sent in a bill for \$11,000. His high-

ness will try a plebeian horse hair on the next wart and jerk it baldheaded without infamous coercion law, merely for publicly advocating the rights of Ireland. That is

what the shooting at Mitchellstown amounts to. And yet the British empire used to be York has leased for 50 years a tract of 50,000 acres in the Adirondack region, to be

set apart as his private game preserve. Does Senator Miller think New York State is to become another Ireland? dress so thin in winter that they suffer with cold and endanger their lives. It compels American men to wear four thicknesses of cloth in summer and be roasted

alive, and yet both laugh at a Chinaman for carrying a pigtail. The King of Greece is said to be proud of ing. We are willing to lay odds that his oyal highness never attempted in those early years to sew a trousers button on or make a substitute for a lost collar button

when he was in a hurry to catch a train.

The Most Generous Offer Ever Made by Any Weekly Newspaper in the World.



# It will pay you to read this

"A penny saved is twopence earned."-BEN FRANKLIN.

# \$400 for \$1-30



To the Readers of the Boston Globe: -On receipt of only \$1.30 we will mail to any address, postage prepaid, one year's subscription to the WEEKLY GLOBE, a copy of the beautiful magazine, SUNSHINE FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, and the following Lithoed Water-Color Engravings, reproduced in the highest style of art from well-known paintings of Ida Waugh, and pronounced by competent critics to be works of unusual merit.

\$1.00 The Weekly Globe for one year, postage prepaid, The Weekly Globe is known to everybody as the newsiest, brightest, the most instructive and entertaining weekly newspaper in the world. It will speak for itself against all competitors.

Two Lithoed Water Colors, 2.50 Two distinct lithoed water colors, by Ida Waugh, the great American artist, soft in tone and as natural as life in expression, of a size suitable for framing, and of a style and beauty to adorn

every parlor. Both are entirely new subjects, and were never offered before this year, in this or any other country. (These engravings are in pairs—Rosycheeks and Little Sunbeam, and Fast Asleep and Wide Awake. Subscribers will please say which pair they prefer.) Sunshine for Little Children,

> containing some of the best wood engravings ever shown in this country, and bound in covers handsomely decorated with colored lithographs. The reading matter has been carefully selected to secure the highest literary and moral value. It is a beautiful present for all seasons of the year.

> > Our Offer is Worth

\$4.00

50

# Mailed anywhere for only \$1.30.

SUNSHINE FOR LITTLE CHILDREN is a large 24-page folio, printed from large type, and



We are glad to be able to hold out such valuable premiums to our readers, and to all we extend a cordial invitation to forward us their names. The "Offer" will only be delivered on receipt of One Dollar and Thirty Cents, and all orders should be addressed to

# THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston,

# HOW TO TREAT COMPANY.

Discourse by Brooklyn's Tabernacle Orator.

Home Life and Hospitality of the Age Criticised and Commented Upon.

Out of Christian Hospitality.

DeWitt Talmage's text today was from Romans, xii., 13: "Given to hospitality." There is danger that the multiplication of

They have no idea when their welcome is worn out, and they would be unmoved even

on the table." The requisition was complied with. Cyrus, King of Persia, under the same circumstances, prescribed that on the table there must be nothing but bread. Of course these were extremes, but they are illustrations of the fact that more de-

of course these were extremes, but they are illustrations of the fact that more depends upon the banqueters than upon the banquet. I want to lift this idea of Christian entertainment out of a positive bondage into a glorious inducement. Every effort you put forth and every dollar you give to the entertainment of friend or foe you give directly to Christ.

Suppose it were announced that the Lord Jesus Christ would come to this place this week, what woman in this house would not be glad to wash for Him, or spread for Him a bed, or bake bread for Him? There was one of old who washed for Him, drawing the water from the well of her own tears. He is coming. He will be here tomorrow. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it to Me." In picture galleries we have often seen representations of Walter Scott and his friends, or Washington Irving with his associates; but all those engravings will fade out, while through everlasting ages, hanging luminous and conspicuous, will be the picture of you and your Christian guests.

You see we have passed out from the trials into the rewards of Christian hospitality, grand, glorious and eternal. The first reward of Christian hospitality is the Divine benediction. When any one attends to this duty God's blessing comes upon him, upon his companion, upon his children, upon his dining hall, upon his parlor, upon his nursery. The blessing comes upon him, upon his dining hall, upon his parlor, upon his nursery. The blessing comes in at the front door and the back door, and down through the skylights. God draws a long mark of credit for services received. Christ said to His disciples; "He that receiveth you receiveth Me, and he that giveth a cup of cold water in the

Name of a Disciple shall in no wise lose his reward" As we have had so many things recorded against us in heaven, it will be a satisfaction to have written on unfailing archives the fact

Add used. All They story the complete the employ will be discussed and the latery of the complete the complet

to provide for the horse you loaned me, and

here are four bags, in each of which are 400 ducats. Take them and be well." So it will be at last with us. If we enter tain Christ in the person of His disciples in this world, when we pass up into the next country, we will meet Christ in a regal proheaven into our lap, and open before us tame are the richest entertainments we can give on earth compared with the regal before our souls in heaven! I was reading the account which Thomas Fuller gives of the entertainment provided by George Neville. Among other things for that banquet they had 300 quarters of wheat, 104 tuns of wine, 80 oxen, 3000 capons, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 4000 pigeons, 4000 rabbits, 204 bitterns, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 400 plover, 100 quail, 100 curlews, 1500 hot pasties, 4000 cold venison pasties, 4000 custards—the Earl of Warwick acting as steward, and servitors 1000.

What a grand feast was that! But then compare it with the provision which God has made for us on high: That great banquet hour; the 144,000 as guests; all the harps and trumpets of heaven as the orchestra; the vintage of the celestial hills poured into the tankards; all the fruits of the orchards of God piled on the golden platters; the angels of the Lord for cupbearers, and the once folded starry banner of the blue sky flung out over the scene, while seated at the head of the table shall be the One who 18 centuries ago declared; "I was a stranger and ye took me in." Our sins pardoned, may we all mingle in those hospitalities.

# A PERFECT NICHT.

[T. J. Walsh in Chicago Times.]

# ODD ITEMS.

A Chinese fishing junk at Vallejo, Cal., has a mile and a quarter of line carrying 5360 hooks,

At Atlantic City, N. J., a woman is said to have had her leg broken by a heavy wave while in bathing.

while in bathing.

Mr. Howells has his own works elegantly bound in white vellum at a famous Edinburgh book bindery.

The four children of Dr. W. A. Gordon of Chester, Ill., were born in different years, but the birthday of each falls upon July 22.

Rev. John Dobbins of Camden. N. J., has made a large fortune marrying runaway couples from Pennsylvania. He marries six or seven couples a day.

A paper in Crete, Neb., prints the an-councement that the pastor of the Congre-gational church will not preach for a month ander the heading "Bully, if True." Two women in Chattanooga, Tenn., are naving a lawsuit over a tough old gander. The gander is worth about 35 cents, but the

Savanah News: A former member of the Legislature, now living in Athens, has an autograph album with all the names of the members. Several of them made their "Fashionable ladies" now surround them

An East Tawas, Mich., man kicked his wife about and killed her canary because she would not say he was a brute. He then killed the dog because he would not eat the

A man named Cook, on the Indian river, Florida, became so exasperated over the constant drumming on a piano that he started out with a shotgun and killed the piano player, Hoyt by name.

piano player, Hoyt by name.

From \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of gold is used annually in the shape of foil for gilding, lettering, edging of books, sign and ornamental painting and dentistry, gilding taking the greater share.

A Syracuse woman who does not like to live with her husband and yet does not want a divorce, pays him \$1 a day for all the time he can spend in jail. He is therefore always up for 60 or 90 days.

Joe Entrikin broke the knife that has stood by him for years and helped him through some of his heftiest horse trades and cattle deals. He never can trade unless he whittles. He has bought a new knife.—
[Geneseo (Ill.) News.

Julian F. Mills of Saranac, Mich., was ar-

Julian F. Mills of Saranac, Mich., was arrested for drunkenness, and his sweetheart heard of it and broke the engagement, Julian says he wasn't drunk, and he has sued the town for \$20,000 damages for the lost affection of the girl. An English statesman asserts that not only do married men live longer than bachelors, but that the latter are more criminal. He says that there are 30 criminals among every 1000 bachelors, while among married men the ratio is only 18. An old negress, living near Sunnyside, Ga., has two children, a boy and a girl. The girl she has named "I will arise and go to my Father," but calls her "I willer," for short. The boy's name is "Only begotten son, in whom I am well pleased," but he is called "Only," for short. Little Clement. 3 years old, thinks nothing is inexplicable. His mother on one occasion was complaining of the small size of the eggs. "I can tell why they are so small, mamma; Patrick is always chasing the hens, so that they don't have time to lay large eggs."—[Babyhood.

A Brooklyn woman succeeded in mort-gaging her \$400 worth of furniture to 26 different firms for sums aggregating \$4000, which she squandered at the races. The husband had the sale of the furniture stopped by an injunction, claiming that he, and not his wife, owned the property. and not his wife, owned the property.

Harper's for September: A small boy,
Tommy Peterby, who is one of a family of
10, was taken out in the family carriage
with his mother. As they drove past a
small cottage of three rooms Mrs. Peterby
remarked how pretty, it looked.

"Yes, it looks very nice." said Tommy,
"and it wouldn't be a bit too big for our
family if it wasn't for pa and the children."
A sensation was caused at Ashury Park

A sensation was caused at Asbury Park, N. J., when the discovery was made that a very pretty and attractive girl had been posing as a widow. She had discovered last season, it seems, that the gentlemen always paid assiduous attentions to the widows at the watering places where she stopped, and she concluded that she would draw a few of the gallants about her this seems and

she did.

Jonathan Bell of Oglethorpe county, Ga., had his coffin made a number of years ago. He told his friends a few days ago that he would soon die, and to send for his coffin. He then ordered it made water-proof, and he had the makers fill it full of water, screw the lid on and turn it over and over. They did so in his presence, and he was satisfied. He died the next day, and was laid away to rest.

This offer will enable any reader to secure a trial subscripever the weekly paper he is re- scales. To read him and them out of the William Samuel Johnson and Roger ceiving, The Weekly Globe does party would be to read the party out of SHERMAN of Connecticut. Maine and Vernot fear comparison, but claims power in the nation. to give as much and as enter- as the national head of the Democratic the greatest reluctance on the part of sevtaining news, with specialties party, and its all but certain standard eral of the States. Rhode Island did not ratify for the family circle that are bearer in 1888, has to face this as his first it, and become a part of the new Union original and exclusive. Try it a duty-the harmonizing of both wings and until May 29, 1790, more than a year after little while and judge for your- their leaders upon this question of the Washington had taken office as the first

nucleus for a large club next ernment, and that if it cannot, it will prob periment in popular government. The

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1887 TO SUBSCRIBERS

The Globe Wheat Test. Boston Eleckly Globe. this foreshadowed an attempt to formulate more free and democratic than that which a plan of tariff legislation without asking the colonics had cast off when they sepacrats who share his views left out.

Whose subscriptions have ex- has any idea of ignoring Mr. RANDALL in trust, and it was not until a new generation pired. If you have not received, these conferences. He will, of course, be had come upon the stage of politics that it Inducements to renew your sub- to the administration's programme. This practical operation for the government of a is so manifestly indispensable, unless all great people. It may not be the ideal govitself, except in the announce- hope is abandoned of going before Congress ernment, but it is "the best the world ever ment of the time of the with- and the country with an undivided Demo- saw." drawal of its offer, which we cratic party, solidly supporting a clear, pro- In the centennial observances this week gressive, yet prudent tariff policy, that we the whole people may join with thankful

View consultations to be unfounded.

as the most remarkable work known to me modern times to have been produced by the human intellect, at a single stroke (so to speak), in its application to political

So wrote WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE to the committee appointed to invite him to attend the centennial of the Constitution of the United States. It was a notable tribute to come from the

stitution differs so essentially from ours. But it is not a higher tribute than patriotic Americans have always known that our great and glorious Constitution deserved. The Constitution is a wonderful document, and the people of the United States should be sternly resolved to tolerate no

was often strained and several times openly and successfully defied. The coming centennial is a good time for the people to come to a decision that no more such violations shall ever be made as long as the Constitution remains the funda-

States looks after the interests of the American people very closely, but many would be surprised to be told that the government could do too much for them. drummer. While travelling through the West he dropped from the car window an empty pasteboard box, which had contained samples, and which bore his address. A farmer picked up the package, and, thinking it had been lost from a mail car, took it to the nearest post office. When the travelling man, on reaching home, found the package he jokingly told his companions that he was tired of living in a country where the government looked after its citizens so carefully that one could not even throw anything away without having it re-

Our post office authorities sometimes take ern part of the State. A few weeks ago a citizen of this town received a letter dated Oct. 16, 1864, and addressed to him at Fort

Secretary FAIRCHILD, Speaker CARLISLE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL. and Congressman Scott have been engaged One of the most interesting of all the cenin conference with the President at Oak tennial celebrations is to be held at Phila-View for the past few days, and it is underdelphia the latter part of this week. The stood that the object of their consultation occasion is the hundredth anniversary is to find a common ground of action, on of the adoption of the Constitution of the which the united Democratic party can stand and work together for the settlement

> the country had been governed for a few years after the successful termination of the revolution, had been found inadequate to tinental Congress had no power to do more than recommend measures for the general welfare, and any State could nullify its enactments at pleasure. It was impossible to enforce any means for raising revenue or regulating commerce, and the history of those times is one of endless disagreements

tion at a nominal price. What- voters in the North to turn the electoral Nicholas Gilman of New Hampshire, and

FROM NOW TO JANUARY, 1888. reported as attending these conferences. If government to his view but little necessary.

lorious and Eternal Rewards Growing

There is danger that the multiplication of large and commodious hotels in our towns and cities and villages will utterly exterminate that grace which Abraham exhibited when he entertained the angels, and which Lot showed when he watched for guests at the gate of the city, and which Christ recognized as a positive requisite for entering heaven when he declared, "I was a stranger and ye took Me in."

I propose to speak this morning of the trials and rewards of Christian hospitality. The first trial often comes in the whim and eccentricity of the guest himself. There are a great many excellent people who have protuberances of disposition and sharp edges of temperament and unpllability of character which make them a positive nuisance in any house where they stay. On short acquaintance they will begin to command the household affairs, order the employes to unusual service, keep unseasonable hours, use narcotics in places offensive to sensitive nostrils, put their feet at unusual elevations, drop the ashes of their Havana on costly tapestry, open bureaus they ought never to touch, and pry into things they ought never to see, and become impervious to rousing bells, and have all the peculiarities of the gormandizer or the dyspeptic, and make excavations from poor dentistry with unusual implements, and in 1000 ways affiict the household which proposes to take care of them.

Added to All, They Stay Too Long.

Added to All, They Stay Too Long.

# which was recorded the names of the guests who had drunk from this cup. And every Christian woman has a royal cup, on which are written all the names of those who have ever been entertained by her in Christian style—names not cut by human ingenuity, but written by the hand of a Divine Jesus. But, my friends, you are not to toil unnecessarily. Though the fare be plain, cheerful presidency of the table and cleanliness of appointments will be good enough for anybody that ever comes to your house. John Howard was invited to the house of a nobleman. He said: "I will come on one condition, and that is that you have Nothing but Potatoes on the table." The requisition was com-

Or Will it Throw Down the Gauntlet in

Defiance of Him?

Out Down the Customs and Repeal the Tobacco Tax to be the Cry.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—While the tariff conference at Oak View is ended, there will be other informal meetings on the subject early in November. The plan proposed is for a substantial reduction of the customs duties, accompanied by the repeal of the tobacco tax, as a sugar coating for the Virginian and North Carolina delegations. The principal matter of doubt is as to the course of the administration toward Mr. Randall. The disposition of the President is to treat the whole question with firmness and vigor. Carlisle and Scott, it is understood, were more conciliatory in their attitude, Mr. Scott was under the impression that Mr. Randall could be conciliated and coaxed into following the blan of the administration by the brought before the House. The disposition of the rest place to the administration bill as it will be brought before the House. The disposition of the south provides to the administration bill as it will be brought before the House. The tacting he has not been considered to the administration bill as it will be brought before the House. The tacting he has not been considered to consider the consideration of the customs will in all probability be too substantial to meet with his views. Then comes the question of how he is to stand in the party as an opponent of the policy of the administration. Whether they have definitely decided to treat him as an enemy and run right over him if he fails to accompose the question of how he is to stand in the party as an opponent of the policy of the administration by the consideration of the consideration of the customs will

with them he will be treated as an outside opponent.

The chances are that the plan will be to make overtures to him as far as is consistent with a determination to substantially reduce the tariff, and to use all their power against him if he refuses to meet them part way in this.

The proposition to repeal the tobacco tax is an immense concession, but it is not made so much in deference to his wishes as to prevent his drawing over to his side Democrats from Virginia, North Carolina and elsewhere in the South. They hope not only to prevent his gaining recruits, but to take from him most of his present followers by the addition of this feature. They think that the men from certain sections, if put to the pinch, whether they are Republicans or Democrats, dare not vote against a bill that repeals the tobacco tax; whether they make personal warfare on Randall or not they expect to render him helpless by the influence of the administration and of the tobacco cause upon his followers.

# CARLISLE'S FRIENDS Insist That He Shall Reduce Randall

to the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—It is stated upon authority that the friends of Mr. Carlisle are considering the advisibility of not permitting his name to go before the Democratic caucus for the speakership next winter, as it may be better for him to retire in favor of some other geutleman, and take the chairmanship of the ways and means commuttee instead.

Mr. Carlisle's friends who were spoken

Mr. Carlisle's friends who were spoken with upon the matter last night, regard the statement as absurd. They say Mr. Carlisle can be more useful to his party as speaker than he could be if he were chairman of a dozen committees, and that no one would think of making such a proposition to him, except to secure the speakership himself.

There is one thing, however, about which Mr. Carlisle's friends are talking, and that, too, is no uncertain voice. They are anxious that he should declare himself regarding the position Mr. Randall will have in the Fiftieth Congress. If it be Mr. Carlisle's intention to replace Mr. Randall at the head of the appropriation committee again, a score more of his stanchest friends, it is said, will refuse to over in executive session, and when they adjourned they said they had done nothing, but would meet again tomorrow to try and acquit themselves with as much credit as possible from their awkward predicament. It is understood that the delay of the committee has been occasioned by doubts as to whether Mrs. Cleveland would come, even were the invitation amended so as to include her husband. Before sending another invitation it was destroyed been waiting four years for a revision of the tariff. Each year the Republicans, with Mr. Randall's incluence and pass such a measure at the his strength by putting this this property and some the sending another invitation it was determined to find out how far President and Mrs. Cleveland would now regard an invitation to come to New York for the purpose then to come to New York for the purpose the measures prepared for this purpose. If Mr. Carlisle wishes to destroy Mr. Randall's incluence and pass such a measure at the his strength by putting the position of the universe of the country have been waiting four years for a revision of the tariff. Each year the Republicans, with Mr. Randall's incluence and pass such a measure at the his strength by putting the position of the universe of the country have been waiting four years for a revision of the tariff. Each year the measures prepared for this purpose. If Mr. Carlisle with a measure at the hard of the measure at the hear of the country have been waiting four years for a revision of the tariff. Each year the measures prepared for this purpose. If Mr. Carlisle with a measure at the hear of the country have been waiting four years for a revision of the tariff. Each year the measures prepared for this purpose. If Mr. Carlisle with a measure at the hear of the country have been waiting four years for a revision of the tariff. Each year the provided have a provided they had done nothing, but would meet again tomorrow to try and acquit themselves with as much credit as possible from their as possible from their as possible from thei measures prepared for this purpose. It shi, carlisle wishes to destroy Mr. Randall's influence and pass such a measure at the coming session, he must shear Mr. Randall of his strength by putting him at the foot of one of the unimportant committees.

If this be done, the tariff reformers assert, Mr. Randall's following will drop away from him even as rats desert a sinking ship. This is what Mr. Randall did with Congressman S. S. Cox of New York, some years ago, and although Mr. Cox was then, as now, one of the strongest men in public life, for that Congress, it is claimed, he had no more influence than an obscure country member serving his first term. He also treated Mr. Morrison in a similar manner in the Forty-fifth Congress.

Morrison in a similar manner in the Fortyfifth Congress.

If, continue the tariff reformers, Mr. Carlisle will do this, all will be well, and Democratic success in 1888 will be assured. If
he refuses, he must risk the consequences
of a possible defeat for the speakership, as
these gentlemen assert that the time for
positive action has arrived.

arently struck it rich, and his windows, on Will the Administration

Wall the Administration

Will the Administration

Will the Administration

# DEATH'S DOINGS.

Ex-Governor of South Carolina William Aiken died on the 7th inst. at his country Affairs at Various Money Centres the place at Flat Rock, N. C., aged 81.

He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1806, was a graduate of the College of South Carolina in 1825, and after travelling several years settled down to a planter's life and became one of the wealthiest men in the South-so much so that the vicissitudes of the rebellion failed to embarrass him. He was the possessor of Jehasse

interesting and well-written history of Nantucket.

Duncan MacDonald, the oldest printer and journalist of New York, and possibly of the United States, died in Cleveland, N. Y., the 3d mst. Mr. MacDonald also had the distinction of never having called a physician, taken a particle of medicine, or been sick during his long life. He was born in Johnstown, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1796, and served his apprenticeship on the old Albany Gazette, the first newspaper published west of New York city, finishing his trade in 1816. Since then he edited and published various papers in New York State, working hard for the abolition of slavery and then of intemperance.

William Cleveland, for many years prominent in Orange, N. J., died on the 5th inst., aged 80. Mr. Cleveland was related to the President, He was born at Guilford, Conn., on Dec. 30, 1807, his father being one of four brothers, one of whom was President Cleveland's grandfather. In 1853 he located in Orange and bogan manufacturing shoes and other articles of his own invention, accumulating a fortune.

Major John Griffith, who died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 8th, aged 82, was a veteran of the Black Hawk Indian war, the

Major John Griffith, who died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 8th, aged 82, was a
veteran of the Black Hawk Indian war, the
Mexican war and the civil war, having first
entered the service in 1833.
Intelligence has been received of the
sudden death of Lord Lovat. He dropped
dead while shooting on the moors of Inverness, Scotland.
Ex Congressman Albert Gallatin Talbot
of Kentucky died from heart disease Thursday morning at the residence of his fatherin-law. P. Watson, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Mr. Talbot represented his State
in Congress from 1855 to 1859.
Rev. Dr. John Alabaster, a leading Methodist divine, who preached the sermon at
General John A. Logan's funeral, died
Wednesday at Canandaigua, N. Y.

# WILL THEY ASK THE PRESIDENT?

New York Aldermen Confused by Mrs. Cleveland's Refusal to Present the

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.-The aldermanic committee who invited Mrs. Cleveland to present a set of flags to the fire department and who received a set-back for their failure to include President Cleveland in the invitation, held another meeting today to take action in regard to her declination. The city fathers talked the matter over in executive session, and when they adjourned they said they had done nothing, but would meet again tomorrow to try and acquit themselves with as much credit as possible from their awkward predication. The committee has been occasioned by doubts as to whether Mrs. Cleveland would come, even were the invitation amended so as to include her husband. Besternment of the committee has been occasioned as the committee has been occasioned by doubts as to whether Mrs. Cleveland would come, even were the invitation amended so as to include her husband. Besternment to find out how far President and would come, even were the invitation amended so as to include her husband. Besternment to come to New York for the purpose them to come to New York for the purpose the time past. About \$2,000,000 of gold have been received from abroad during the week, and fully \$5,000,000 once has been ordered.

The tendency of this of course is to weaken foreign exchange. The late supply of bills on London is traceable to the recent heavy loans and pressure of cotton bills upon the market here.

Receipts of gold by the New York banks not yet reached the proportions looked for surface customers."

The New Game that the Newsboys Have Invented—Mauling One Another fail to the demand from the country has not yet become as heavy as anticipated. Somewhat similar conditions prevail at \$5. Louis. At \$1. Paul banks there is some stringency, owneath as innitiated. Somewhat similar conditions prevail at \$5. Louis. At \$1. Paul banks there is some stringency, owneath as finding to the late activity in the movement of spring wheat, and general trade is not quite as active at this moment as for some weeks previous.

At New York the banks have been curtaining loans for some tweeks and fully \$5,000.

The tendency of this of course is to weaken foreign exch and who received a set-back for their failure to include President Cleveland in the

other. [Chicago Herald.]

"Say'll ye play patch?" The speaker was a dirt-begrimed urchin of about 12 years, and his question was addressed to a young-ster of about the same age who was leaning reflectively against an ash box in Newsboys' alley. The speaker carried a thick while his left was concealed behind his back. The young person addressed regarded him calmly with a pair of blue eyes as he said: "I'll play if you'll gimme de

the atmosphet meet in problem into order the principle of the control of the problem in a similar manner in the Forty Morrison in the Sanctine of the Standard Morrison in the Sanctine Mo

25 was 4,015,000 bushels; in the following week it was 4,010,000 bushels, and during the past week but 2,400,000. The loss was almost entirely from the large Atlantic ports.

ALBERT C. STEVENS.

HARD CASH.

Loan Rates Firm at the Principal ordinary, 8 15-16c; low midding, 9%c:
Money Centres-General Financial midding, 101/sc; gult, ordinary, 784c;

the Boston money market, though loan rates show no pronounced change. At the change house this morning there was a keen demand for all the money that was offered at 6 recent the common to the common Increased Pig Iron, Wheat and Flour

coal road stocks, for most of the trunk line securities, for Gould road shares, Western Union telegraph and a few other special tre started up with a rush on Sept. 3, and the uproar made by the bulls for the moment empletely drowned all that the bears had

It is not too much to add that the promise of a week ago has not been realized, although the net result has been a moderate The buyers on Saturday's advance were sellers by the middle of the week, many of them in order to secure the profits

In addition to this the bears went short of several lines, which helped the reaction. several lines, which helped the reaction. The various bear news bureaus were in the meantime hard at work. They pointed out how the news of the \$10,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio loan was but a sugar-coating to the announcement of the financial distress of a rail which company which until that moment had been generally regarded as one of the soundest of American gilt-edge corporations.

STOCKS A LITTLE HIGHER.

Net Result of the Recent

Wall Street Flurry.

Past Week.

Exports-General Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 .- Quotations for the

The public, it was declared, had but tem-The public, it was declared, had but temporarily everlooked the significance of the admission that the Baltimore & Ohio had had to surrender its mividuality in order to raise the necessary funds to avoid confession of insolvency, and that, with a full appreciation of this, there would be less unanimity in regarding the Baltimore & Ohio deal as evidence of progress or prosperity only.

unanimity in regarding the Baltimore & Ohio deal as evidence of progress or prosperity only.

Meanwhile many city of Baltimore holders of Baltimore & Ohio shares had been selling these securities, so that the price at Baltimore declined from 150 to 125. It was further explained that three-quarters of the "\$10,000,000 floating debt" of the Baltimore & Ohio was incurred with members of the syndicate formed to make the loan to that company, so that but a small amount of actual cash is really to be paid over to the Baltimore & Ohio.

On Friday a most ridiculous squall tipped most of the financial craft without centre-boards so far that their booms dragged heavily in the water. Mr. Gould, within an hour, was declared to have secured, in at least 20 different ways, the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph for about \$3,500,000. Western Union was rushed up mote than two full points on the flurry, and holders fed hungry purchasers without stint. The denials of this (rumored) Gould purchase were full and official, which may or may not mean much. At any rate Wall street had to go home without the satisfaction of knowing that there is anything in it.

The condition of the money market is in reality of more import than anything that may be rumored concerning any listed stock. Word comes from Boston that there is less stringency, but from Philadelphia that money is more difficult to obtain. Banks at the latter city are not meeting the commercial and industrial and mercantile discounts was the alleged cause of the late New Haven iron failure which seriously

The check to industrial and mercantile discounts was the alleged cause of the late New Haven iron failure which seriously embarrassed several other firms. There is more ease and rather freer discounting

In General Trade Lines at Chicago, but speculation in wheat at that city is practically dead and grain is being shipped from there freely, which has re-leased large sums usually employed by "Board of Trade customers."

not yet reached the proportions looked for.
But the sub-treasury continues to gain on balances daily, which offsets in reality most of the favoring circumstances, particularly inasmuch as the secretary of the treasury has bought bonds of late so sparingly and on Wednesday last nome at all.

Call rates are reported nominally at 5@6 per cent., there have been some such loans during the week as low as 3 per cent. but more as high as 7@8 per cent.

Excellent double name paper is handled at 6 per cent., though business which was eagerly welcomed at 5@6 per cent. two months ago is placed with little ease at 7 @8 per cent. today.

The National Cotton Exchange has finally made up its report of the total crop of cotton raised in 1885-86 to Sept. 1, and places the total at 6,505,087 bales, against 6,575,691 bales the year before, and as compared with 6,949,756 bales produced in 1881-82, when the crop was the largest on record. It should be stated that the Financial Chronicle, which also "counts the cotton crop," gives the total last year as 6,513,623 bales, as compared with 6,550,217 bales in the previous year. Thus we find the Cotton World of New Orleans (the organ of the National Exchange) reporting a total crop raised during the year ended Sept. 1, 1886, nearly 800 bales smaller than the Chronicle's total, but a crop more than 25,400 bales larger than the Chronicle accounts for in the preceding year.

The New York Journal makes receipts at shipping ports (from the crop raised in 1885-86) Sept. 1, 1886, to Sept. 1, 1887, 5,320,624, and the New Orleans Journal reports them at 5,307,034 bales; the former says overland shipments amounted to 795, 070 bales and the latter to 829,869 bales, while they respectively report Southern mill consumption at 397,129 bales and at 377,184 bales. The favorite English and Southern estimate of

The Growing Cotton Crop is about 7,000,000 bales. It appears more

FINANCIAL.

Great firmness continues to characterize good ordinary, 9 1-16c; low middling, 9%c; middling, 104c. Flour,

offered at 6 per cent. New York Exchange common to choice white wheat Western worked up to a premium. The general run of business paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per others unchanged, including 900 bbls city

18.659.643

. \$584,368,210 

Count.

Three per cent. rentes at Paris are easier at 82f. 15c.

There is no change in government bonds, which are quoted as follows:

4½s, reg...108 @108½ Cur'cy, 6s, 1895...122

4½s, coup. 108 @108½ Cur'cy, 6s, 1896...124

4s, reg....1043/g/12434 Cur'cy, 6s, 1897...127

4s, coup...1253/s@12534 Cur'cy, 6s, 1898...129

Cur'cy, 6s, 1899...136

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Boston Stock Exchange...... Sept. 12 BEFORE CALLS. S5000 Mex Cent 10 p.c.serip 931/2 BAILBOADS. 0 A, T&S F.1043/4

MINING COS.

37 Tamarack 100
MISCELLANEOUS.

70 LamsonStS
rights... 271/2c
LAND COS.
260 West End. 23
205 do....... 223/4 At & Pac. 111/4 10 do...... 113/2 10 Bos & Low160 FIRST CALL. 

RAILEOADS. 100 A, T & SF.1043/4 TELEPHONE COS. 50 Cal South.. 45 10 La 38 C, B & Q. 13434 BETWEEN CALLS. RAILROADS.
10 Com & P. 1.05
132 C. B & Q. 1.34
43 do. 1.344/8
5 do. 1.334/8
5 Eastern pf.128
200 N Y & N E 444/8
100 do. 443/4
200 do. 443/4
100 do. 443/4
100 do. 443/4 RAILROADS.

SECOND CALL. \$500 do...serip. \$2 \$500 do...serip. \$2 \$2000 NY&NE 781221/2

4 Bos & Alb.260 2 C, B & Q..134 50 do.......183 50 Conn & P..105 AFTER CALLS.

\$5000 A&Pac inc 281/4 \$1000 C.K&W5s. 935/8 \$5000 do........ 93½ \$3000 Ch,B&Q 7s128½ \$500 So Kan 5s. Gulf Div.. 95 MINING COS. 100 Bonanza..1 1-32 LAND COS. 20 West End.. 23 50 do...... 2234 TELEPHONE COS.
15 Erie..... 34
MISCELLANEOUS.
80 Lamsonsts 54

Bond and Stock Prices at 2.30 P. M. LAND STOCKS.

Bid. Asked.

spinwall. 7 8 Bos & Prov. 2200 Cent Mass. 22½ cos WP. 8½ 9 do pret. 40 do option. 5 20 km & 5½ Eastern. 115 renchm's Bay. 234 2 do pret. 94 2 ast Bos. 5½ Eastern. 115 renchm's Bay. 234 2 do pref. 98½ - 22 ast Bos. 5½ Eastern. 115 renchm's Bay. 234 3 do pref. 98½ - 23 do pr 

Every day, says the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star, you see a man with a queer-shaped box, with a handle to it, going about the departments. Sometimes his box, or tray, is full of empty bottles; other times they are filled with some white liquid.

He goes about in a mysterious way, stepping in and out of the rooms occupied by clerks, and you might think there was some contraband article in those mysterious bottles. But there is not.

It is simply milk. He has worked up a big business in the past year or so in delivering milk in these wide-mouthed bottles. looking like fruit jars, to clerks for use with their lunches in the middle of the day. In the war, State and navy building alone he delivers between 100 and 200 bottles every day.

[Norwich Bulletin.]
On Thursday noon when the steamer

Block Island reached her wharf in this har-bor, after an attempt to cross the tempestu-ous waters of the Sound, a well-dressed ous waters of the Sound, a well-dressed woman among the passengers rushed across the gang plank to the wharf, shook out her fine clothes, smoothed her disarranged hair, brought her comely but troubled countenance to a grateful expression, and said in loud and sincere words to a friend: "Thank heaven, I am on vice versa once more! Money could not induce me to make another excursion like that!" Then she tried to look as intellectual as possible, and passed off feeling that she had made an impression on the uncultured crowd on the wharf, but many of them knew that she had aimed for terra firma, and gone wide of the mark.

Talk About Labor Day!

"Say, Dick," said George, who has a record as a heart-breaker, "Fil be 21 in a couple of months. It's terrible to think of the work I've got to do in that time."

"Work! You haven't any work to do."
"I haven't. Don't you call breaking 17 engagements work?"

IN THE LEADING MARKETS. Prices for Products at New York, St.

Louis and Chicago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.-Cotton quiet; sales

229 bales; uplands, ordinary 75/sc; good

No. 2, 51<sup>1</sup>4; store, 52<sup>1</sup>/2 delivered. Oats rather week, mized a trifle better; receipts, 69,000 bush; exports, 573 bush; sales, 78,000 bush; spot No. 3, 32<sup>1</sup>/2c; do white, 33°/8,34c; No. 2, 32<sup>2</sup>/33<sup>1</sup>/4c; do white, 35°/85<sup>1</sup>/4c; No. 1 white, 37c; mixedWestern, 33°/35c; white do, 36<sup>1</sup>/4. Coffee, spot, fair; Rio quiet, 20c. Sugar firm and quiet; refined steady, unchanged. Molasses quiet. Rice firm. Petroleum United, 71c. Tallow dull, quoted 41-16c. Rosin firm. Potatoes steady but quiet. Turpentine dull. Pork firm, sales 150 bbls; mess p. t., quotea \$15.50 old. \$16.50 new. Beef dull, beef hams steady, \$16.50 new. Beef dull, beef quiet; city extra India mess. \$10.50 (211.75). Cut meats quiet and unchanged; middles dull. Lard a shade lower; Western steam, \$6,92<sup>1</sup>/26,95; city steam, \$6,75; refined quoted \$7.10 continent, \$7.40°/2.50 S. A. Butter quiet; State, 16°/24<sup>1</sup>/2c; Western, 13°/24c. Cheese quiet and weak. Freights to Liverpool dull. Wheat per steam, 1d. Pig iron dull. Copper firm: lake, \$10,70. Lead dull. Tin steady. Spelter dull. Cotton, Orleans firm, 91-16c; Savannah firm, 815-16c; Charleston quiet, 9c; Memphis quiet, 91-16c. Mobile quiet, 9c. Memphis quiet, 91-16c. Mobile quiet, 9c. Memphis quiet, 91-16c. Mobile quiet, 9c. Provisions quiet; messpork, \$15.25°/615.50; lard, \$6.62<sup>1</sup>/2; dry saled

red. 69c. Corn closed steady; No. 2, 42½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24¾d. 25c. No. 2 parley, 66c. Provisions quiet: mess pork, §15.25@15.50; lard, \$6.62½; dry sailed shoulders, \$5.25@55.80; short clear sides, \$9.30@9.35. Whiskey, \$1.10. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls; wheat, \$8,000 bush; corn, 258.000 bush; oats, 147,000 bush; rye, 5000 bush; barley, 6,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 9000 bush; oats, 322,000 bush; corn, 201,000 bush; oats, 322,000 bush; rye, 500 bush; barley, 23,000 bush. Sr. Lours, Sept. 10—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak, ½@%ac lower; No. 2 red, 69½c. Corn firm, 39@40c. Oats steady, 24¾s@24½c. Rye steady, 48c. Whiskey steady, \$1.05. Provisions strong; pork irregular, new, \$15.25; lard, \$6.40@6.45; dry sait meats, shoulders, \$5.75; long clear, \$9.50; clear ribs, \$9.12½; short clear, \$9.50; clear ribs, \$9.12½; short clear, \$9.50; clear ribs, \$9.12½; short clear, \$9.50; clear ribs, \$9.75; short clear, \$9.60 [0.12½; hams steady, \$1.2014. Receipts—Flour, 5000 bbls; wheat, 57,000 bush; corn, 37,000 bush; oats, 47,000 bush; corn, 11,000 bush; oats, 9000 bush; rye, 1000 bush; rye, 10

# HIGH PRICES

And Great Bemands for Fish at Gloucester-Good News Still Continues to Come in from the Mackerel Fleet.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 10 .- For the week ending today the fish market never was in a better condition, as the demand and price for all kinds and grades of fish is at high-water mark. The outlook, which was so discour-aging a short time ago, owing to the scarcity of mackerei, has assumed a different face, as good news from the mackerel fleet continues to come from all quarters. The receipts of mackerel have been about the argest of any week this season, and the fish have been of an unusually fine quality, selling from vessels by cargo lots for

smaller grade of nsh, but there is a posterior mining to be wanted in the trade, and they will go in the way of first-class trade. The market is very much in need of small fish. The market on codish is really firmer, and the demand for whole and boneless continue to be good. The weather has been favorable for drying, and stock is being disposed of rapidly. tinue to be good. The weather has been favorable for drying, and stock is being disposed of rapidly.

On Bank cod the market has somewhat changed. We hear of one fare of handline bank of 300,000 pounds of schooner H. B. Griffin selling at \$2.75 by cargo lots. In barrel herring the market is firmer, and we hear of a call for new Nova Scotia and shore split, but few old Laborador remain on hand. Box herring is very strong for medium scaled, and jobbers frequently call for lower grades. Fresh halibut have been in light supply and in prices have been well sustained in consequence. But few fresh fish have arrived, although the market is constantly calling for more than the receipts. Salmon is high, and but few are to be found, hardly enough to supply the trade. But few yet have arrived from California. The shore boats continue to find fish scarce, and pollock, which usually come in large schools in the fall, have not yet put in an appearance. But few herring have yet been taken along the shore, and what they are is very small and hardly fit for bait.

Following is the receipts and arrivals during the week: Georges, 17; Western Bank, 13; Georges Bank, 10; Cape Shore, 2; Lehave, 4; North bay, 23; Block island, 3; South Shore, 4; bringing a total of 1,535,000 pounds cod, 155,000 pounds halibut, 2875 barrels mackerel, 7000 pounds halibut, 2875 barrels mackerel, 7000 pounds halibut, 2875 barrels mackerel, 900 pounds halibut, 2875 barrels for the decrease of the second of 1,535,000 pounds halibut, 2875 barrels for the second of 1,535,000 pounds halibut, 2875 barrels for the second of 1,535,000 pounds halibut, 2875 barrels for the second of 1,535,000 pounds halibut, 2875 barrels for the second of the

Per Quintal. Georges cod, by cargo lots from ves- 
 Georges cod.by cargo lots from vessel.
 \$2.75
 \$3.00

 Bank, by cargo lots from vessel.
 2.50
 \$2.75

 Dry cured Georges, large.
 4.50
 \$2.75

 Medium Georges.
 3.50
 \$3.75

 Large Bank.
 3.75
 \$6.40

 Medium Bank
 3.25
 \$3.50
 Pollock, slack salted..... @ 4 50 @ 4 25 @13 00 @17 00 @19 00

Cents per bucket

BOSTON MARKETS.

Produce.

There has been little change the past

Boston, Monday, September 12.

prices are a trifle higher, notations: Pen, choice Northern hand-picked, 15@2.40 % bush; do, New York, hand-picked, 15@2.25; do, screened, \$1.50@2.00; Medium de, hand-picked, \$2.10@2.16; do, screened, \$0@2.00; Yellow Eyes, choice, \$1.70@1.75; do, \$1.55@1.85; Red Kidneys, \$1.86@1.85. RUIT.—The market still has a surplus of all but leading varieties of apples. Fancy Gravensteins in light supply and in good demand. Common k quiet. stock quiet.

Williams, \$2.50@2.75; Golden Sweet, 1.25@\$1.75; Porter, \$1.50; Orange Pippin, \$1.50; Common, 75c@\$1.00.

VEGETABLES.—The market for potatoes has been steady. The supply of sweet potatoes is increasing and prices are somewhat lower.

Quotations follow: New Potatoes—Early Rose, 10.080; Hebrons, 70@80; Jersey, \$2.37; Provincial, \$2.00@2.25.

Sweets—Jersey, \$2.75@3.50; Virginia, \$2.00@ 2.75.

2.75.
Onions, \$2.75@3.00; Cabbage, \$100, \$8.00@10.00; squash, \$1.00; Tomatoes, \$40@50c.
HAY AND STRAW.—The demand for faney old hay is good and prices are steady and time. There is a small stock of straw.
We quote: Choice, \$17@18.50; do, fair to good, \$15.00@16.50; Ordinary, \$...@..; Fine, \$12@14: Swale, \$10.00@11.00; Poor, \$11.00@14.00. Rye straw, \$15.00@15.00; do, machine, \$...@..; Oat straw, \$7.00@7.50. Groceries.

Flour and Grain.

GRAIN—The receipts of the week have been: form. 86,495 bush; Oats, 147,767 bush; Shorts, 5,816 bush. Last week: Corn, 75,829 bush; lats, 132,134 bush; Shorts, 71,201 bush. Exports; orn, ... bush; Oats, 53 bush. Last week: Corn, 50 bush; Oats, 12 bush.
FLOUR—We quote receivers' prices for carload for as follows: ots, as follows: Fine Flour, \$2.40@2.65; Superfine, \$2.50@3.75. Common extras, \$3.00@3.40; Choice extras, \$3.50 Fine Flour, 52-3402-36; Supermie, 52-3003-36; Common extras, \$3.50 (3.75; Michigans, \$4.10@4.25; Michigan roller, \$4.35@4.50; New York roller, \$4.35@4.50; Onloand Indiana, \$4.25@4.35; do, do, strait, \$4.50@4.75; do, do, patent, \$4.90@5.10; St Louis and III, \$4.25@4.35; do, do, patent, \$4.50@4.70; do, do, clears, \$4.90@5.10; Spring wheat patents, \$4.70@4.90 gb bbl.

CORN—The demand is moderate and stock light. Prices are firm. CORN—The demand is moderate and such a Prices are firm.

We quote: Yellow, 56@57c \$\mathbb{R}\$ bush; High mixed, 56%26 ... \$\mathbb{R}\$ bush; Steamer Yellow, 55\mathbb{L}2\mathbb{R}\$ bush; Steamer Mixed, 54\mathbb{R}2\mathbb{R}2\mathbb{R}\$ bush; No Grade, 53\mathbb{R}54\mathbb{R}2\mathbb{R}\$ bush.

OATS—Fancy, 30\mathbb{R}40\mathbb{R}2\mathbb{R}2\mathbb{R}2\mathbb{R}3\mathbb{R}3\mathbb{R}2\mathbb{R}3\mat

The reports from North bay are more favorable, as some good hauls have been reported recently taken both by American seiners and shore boats.

Schooner Senator Morgan took 100 barrels Tuesday off North Cape, P. E. I. The ackerel is reported of good quality and large size. The mackerel all taken are of extra quality, while the market calls for a smaller grade of fish, but there is a positive scarcity.

It is understood that these large mackerel will go in the way of the traditional process. Coding the past week in mackerel has been somewhat restricted by the rapid advance in prices. Codish have been in Lair demand and Mackerel-selected 1's, \$27.00@28.00; No 1 Shore, \$19.00@20.00; Bay large, 2's, late caught, \$14.50@15.00; Bay large, 2's, late caug

Miscellaneous. HOPS-The market is firmer in tone, but demand

Miscellaneous.

HOPS—The market is firmer in tone, but demand is only fair.

We quote: New York, 1887, good, 20@25c; do, 1885, choice, 7@11c; English, 1886, 15c; California, 1886, 12@18c; Eastern, 18@20c.

Canada mail, 90c@81.00 \$\frac{3}{8}\$ bush; 6-rowed State, 88@92; Western, 65@80.

HIDESAND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Brighton steers, 9@10; New England 85.00; heavy, \$1.00@1.10. Galveston dry, 13½@16; Eastern, 18@20c.

11; Buenos Ayres. @18½. Califskins—deacons, 30@40c; 60@64/8hs, 60@70; 8@9ths, 60@

12; 17; 27.24 21.17 17.14

The only move to draw; if 11..15, 20..16, 15..24, 28..19, 1..5. 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

15..24, 28..19, 1..5. 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

16..24, 28..19, 1..5. 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

16..25, 22..17, 27..24 21..17, 17..14

The only move to draw; if 11..15, 20..16, 15..24, 28..19, 1..5. 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

16..24, 28..19, 1..5. 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

16..24, 28..19, 1..5. 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

16..24, 28..19, 1..5. 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

16..24, 28..19, 1..5. 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

17..18 move should have lost Campbell the game; 22..17 instead draws, as follows: 22..17 2..6 32..27 27..23 31..27, 12..16 25..22 19..21 24..28 Drawn.

12..16 25..22 19..21 24..28 Drawn.

13..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

12..16 25..22 19..21 24..28 Drawn.

13..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

12..16 25..22 19..21 24..28 Drawn.

12..16 25..22 19..21 24..28 Drawn.

13..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. Wins.

12..16 25..22 19..21 24..28 Drawn.

12..16 25..22 19..21 24..28 Drawn

TÖBACCO.—The market is steady. Prices are unchanged.
We quote: Havana wrappers, \$2.00@3.35; do, fine fillers, \$1.10@1.30; do, good fillers, \$0.75@1.15; Yara I and 11 cuts, \$50@1.15; Kentucky lugs, \$3.50@6.50; do, leaf, \$8.00@14.00; Havana s'd wr's, 50@45; do, 2ds, 15@21; do, binders, 10@17; do, seed fill, 5@11; Conn and Mass fill, \$22; do, binders, 13@16; do, fair wrappers, 17@22; do, fine wrappers, 22@34; Penn wrappers, 22@32; TALLOW—The market is steady, and quiet. Following are quotations:
Tallow, prime, 4@45s; Country, 314@4; Bone, 314@37c; grease, light, 27s; do, dark, 214; do, chip, 1; do, naphtha, 1; do, hard, \$12.
WOOL—The receipts of the week have been 4805 bales domestic and 2158 bales foreign, against 6036 bales domestic and 3059 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1886.

An Independent Little Newsgirl. [New York letter in Hartford Courant.] Her contrast is a little newsgarl. Every morning about 8.30 she jungs in the Broadway car at Ninth street, her arm full

ette between her little red lips. She is a sturdy little barefooted thing, 8 years old, perhaps, certainly not more, blue-eyed and flaxen-haired, with a brimless boy's hat on perhaps, certainly not more, blue-eyed and fasten-harred, with a brimless boy's hat on her head. She asks no favor of sex, but jumps on the train at full speed, slips 1.0 e14 grave harred to conductor's detaining grasp, hides under the steps of omnibuses and gives back cuffis and gibes with a venom that would not disgrace being the noblest work of the Creator. The people in the street car tell a number of 3 to 1.50 cents per box.

Cents per box. 1.1 de 15 cents per box. 2.1 de 15 cents per box. 2.1 de 15 cents per box. 2.2 de 2.3 cents per box. 2.2 de 2.3 cents per box. 2.3 de 15 cents per box. 2.4 de 15 cents per box. 2.5 de 2.5 d

CHECKERS.

CHARLES F. BARKER ...

Champion of America. Now Ready,

"Barker's American Checker-Player," comcloth. Price. \$1 (in bills, silver, currency or American postage stamps), post-paid. All orders promptly attended to. Address. Charles F. Barker, 8 Houghton street. Cambridgeport, Mass. Any person sending three orders will receive one "American Checker-Player" from

Player" free.

We also have the following works on the Barker vs. Freeman Match Games....\$ .30 Spayth's American Draught Player... 2.00 Any person sending me \$1,10 will receive in return one copy of "Barker's American Checker-Player," and one copy of "Barker vs. Freeman Match games."

Chess and Checker Players' Headquarters, No. 767 Washington Street. Players also Meet at Mr. Taylor's Office, No. 123 Water Street.

Position No. 1310. End game, by Isaiah Barker, Cambridge-port, Mass.

18% Ma M. M. & M. Wh. Wh.

Black to move and win.

Came No. 2238-"Clasgow." The Campbell-Reed match games, contributed by J. Ross, Glasgow, in Leeds

Fifth game. Reed's move

NOTES AND VARIATIONS BY THE DRAUGHTS

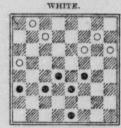
original, if nothing else

\*New move.

†If 11..15, 17..14, etc., W. wins, and if
11..16, 17..14, 10..17, 21..14, 16..23,
31..27, etc., and white has the better game.
D=11..8 leads white into a cramped
game, in the most favorable contingency

\*The only move to draw; if 11..15, 20..16, 15..24, 28..19, 1..5, 22..17, 14..18, 31..27, 9..14, 27..24, 18..23, 16..11, etc. W. wins.

I—This move should have lost Campbell the game; 22..17 instead draws, as follows:



12.16 19.23 23.26 26.30 15.18 27.24-1 24.19 19.16 17.13 B. wins. 16.19 15.24 11.15 30.26 32.28 28.19 22.17 13.9 Var. 1.

K-22..17, 16..19, 17..13, 14..18, etc. B.

Came No. 2 2239-"Second Double

A—The loser. Up to this point the game is the same as the fourth. In the tenth game, the last time the opening was played in the match, Mr. Reed reverted to 22.18, and the game resulted in a draw, as follows: 22.18 25.22 30.26 23.19 1. 5 11.15 11.15 7.11 18. 9 22.18 26.22 20.16 5.14 15.22 15.24 11.20 29.25 26.17 27.20 19.15 4. 8 8.11 2. 7 10.19 Var. 1.

30..26 23..16 16.. 7 27..23 B. wins.
3.. 7 12..19 2..11 11..16
17..13 20..16-C 31..27 22..17
15..19-B 7..11 10..15-D 6..10

B-12..16 only draws. C-31..27, 10..15, etc., B. wins. D-11..16 only draws. Solution of Position No. 1308. By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass. 6.10 25.22 23.26 14. 9 23.16 15.. 6 23.26 22.18 26.23 B.wins. 1..10 22.18 26.30 9.. 5 29.25 14.23 18.14 19.24 10.14 31.22 30.26 28.19

stakes have been placed in Mr. Dunlap's hands, who is the final stakeholder

A writer in the Reporter says that Smith tries to "bluff" Barker with big money. This is incorrect. Smith will play for a stake as low as £25 a side. He objects only to paying Barker's expenses.—[Northern, Leader.

prising 22 openings, with 534 variations of Mr. Barker challenged any player in the best analyzed play, together with 35 Great Britain for a stake of \$250 a side critical positions, 22 of which have been and give or take \$50 for expenses. Mr. contributed to this work by the celebrated Smith answered the challenge, saying he composers, Messrs. Wardwell and Lyman. would play for that amount, but would not containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. give anything for expenses. Mr. Barket Barker, author of the "World's Checker replied that if Smith meant business he Book," etc. It is handsomely bound in would give or take expenses. Mr. Smith, would give or take expenses. Mr. Smith, in answer, says: "As a match on Mr. Barker's terms cannot be made to pay, I respectfully decline." The Turf speaks truly when it says: "Mr. Smith, on second thought, takes this manner to withdraw his acceptance and creep out of a very small hole." Mr. Smith says he is willing to play for \$125 a side, and refuses to play for \$250 a side, stating the latter sum would not pay him to play for; yet, if he won the \$250 a side match, his winnings would amount to 75 more good solid Yankee dollars than the \$125 a side match. We cannot see any sense in Mr. Smith's remarks.—[ED.

Method and Moving. He was a remarkably methodical man,

and he entered the result of each game that he played in a large pocket-book. He moved with exasperating slowness in try-ing to develop a style of play intended to be brilliant, but which bordered on the ecbrilliant, but which bordered on the eccentric. The smoke-room at Thornton's, Huddersfield, was moderately full when he was contesting the last of seven games with a rapidly moving opponent, and the score stood I each and 4 draws. When the game drew near the close our friend pondered long and deeply. Then he slowly produced his pocket-book, and, having carefully opened it, made an entry. "What have you written?" asked his opponent. "Game No, 7 won by ME," was the emphatic reply. Then he closed his book, moved the wrong man, and his opponent, like a flash of lightning, popped into "the breeches." This was where the laugh came in so vocuferously that the pocket-book disappeared like a shot, and its owner started off hurriedly "to catch a train."—[Bohemian.

# WHEN OLD JACK DIED.

When Old Jack died we stayed from school (the said At home we needn't go that day), and none

Of us ate any breakfast—only one, And that was papa, and his eyes were red When he came round where we were by the shed Where Jack was lying, half-way in the sun And half in the shade. When we begun To cry out loud pa turned and dopped his head And went away; and mamma she went back

Into the kitchen. Then, for a long while, All to ourselves like, we stood there and cried— We thought so many good things of Old Jack,

When Old Jack died it seemed a human friend

Had suddenly gone from us; that some face. That we had loved to fondle and embrace, From babyhood, no more would condescend o smile on us forever. We might bend With tearful eyes above him, interlace Our chubby fingers o'er him, romp and race, Plead with him, call and coax—aye, we might send The old halloo up for him, whistle, hist, (If sobs had let us) or, as wildly vain,

The tousled ears, and yet they must remain Deaf, motionless, we know—when Old Jack died. When Old Jack died, it seemed to us some way,

We might have gone down on our knees and kissed

Snapped thumbs, called "speak," and he had not

Even, unslipped their collars on that day
To visit Jack in state, as though to pay
A last, sad tribute there, while neighbors craned Their heads above the high board fence, and deigned to sigh "Poor dog!" remembering how they

Had cuffed him when alive, perchance, because For love of them he leaped to lick their hands—
Now, that he could not, were they satisfied?
We children thought that, as we crossed his paws
And o'er his grave, 'way down the bottom-lands
Wrote, "Our First Love Lies Here," when Old
Jack died.

New Boston Music. Oliver Ditson & Co. have some choice piano pieces just ready. The "Dance" of E. Meyer Helmund is a favorite, being within the power of average players, and yet secur-ing good popular effects; 50 cents. Cin's doller's Love Song" is easy, and will

ing good popular effects; 50 cents. Cin's "Gondolier's Love Song" is easy, and will take in all places; 30 cents. All the melodies of the famous "General Boulanger March" have been arranged in waltz movement, and termed "Boulanger's Waltz." It is easy and pretty for parlor playing, and should share in the success of the original: 40 cents. Among their new songs "I will Cone," by F. H. Cowen, is neatly expressed both in verse and music, and has peculiar merit; 35 cents. Bayard Taylor's "Persian Serenade" has received a tuneful setting from Mrs. George E. Aiken; 30 cents. "Jennie Zane," by J. W. Turner, is a gem for the novelty troupes. The sentiment is taking, and the chorus, which is in waltz time, is as catching as anything of the kind issued lately; 30 cents. Among A. Leftinwell's Mount Desert melodies, "I'm Waiting for Her Here," is pleasing; 30 cents.

White, Smith & Co. have a fine list of piano solos. "Wanderings in Dreamland" is a pathetic reverie by Charles D. Blake. It consists of theme and transcriptions in the brilliant manner of Mr. Blake, and will become popular very quickly. It is adapted to the execution of all good players; 75 cents. "The Cascade," by Scotson Clark, is a familiar kind of work, but differs and excels in treatment. It renders place and time with vividly reflective expression. It is addressed to about the same players that Mr. Blake's work reaches; 75 cents. H. Lickner, who is poetical in subject and treatment, gives something choice and easy "In Happy Hour"; 35 cents. Fred Field has arranged in the same covers four little piano pieces, carefully fingered for teachir. They are "What the Bee Said to the Pa terfty." "On the Linden Leaf." "Sports and Pastimes" and "Under the Linden Leaf." Sports and Pastimes" and "Under the Linden Leaf." S

[San Francisco Examiner.]
"Twenty-five years ago, when I first went to Carson, said a well-known gentleman of that city yesterday at a down-town hotel. "Mark Twain was just beginning to come to the front as a humorist. He was a quiet, gentlemanly sort of a fellow, who could tell a good story and take his liquid pota-

tell a good story and take his liquid potations with the boys and not show it much, even if he would drink all day.

"In those early days most any sort of an entertainment brought out a big crowd, and when it was announced one day that Mark was to deliver a lecture for the benefit of something or other at the Episcopal Church, it was understood from the start that there would be a perfect crush.

"Well, Mark ascended the steps into the pulpit about 8 o'clock, there being a whole lot of the boys and young women, friends of his, as well as a good many old people in front. Mark made a very polite bow and then unfolded a gigantic roll of brown paper. People thought at first it was a big map, but it turned out to be his lecture, written on great sheets of grocers' brown paper, with an ordinary grocers' marking brush. After his bow he turned his back around to the audience and craned his head up to the lamp and thus read from the big sheets, as though it would be impossible for him to see any other way.

"The lecture was on "the great era of prosperity that was before us and sought to encourage us residents of the sagebrush region by foretelling what appeared to be Golconda-like tales of impossible mineral discoveries. Right on the heels of it, however, came the marvellous discoveries of Virginia City, and then he thought he wasn't so far off in his humorous predictions. Many a time have I thought of that lecture of Mark Twain. It ought to have been published. I have read all his books, and I never saw anything in any of them better than this."

War Experiences of an Old Army Telegrapher.

Quick Time Made Out of the City-Crossing the Mississippi.

prove a mere bauble, a child's toy, in comparison.

This was war on a wholesale scale, totally unlike the Steel and Ferguson dances up and down Deer creek. I felt that when Vicksburg was sealed up its capture was only a question of time, and the downfall of Vicksburg meant the backbone of the Confederacy broken.

The soil surrounding Vicksburg for many miles was crimsoned with the best blood of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the quantity of blood which flowed from the invaders almost deluged the country. In fact it serves to enrich the soil of those old, red hills and valleys until this day.

It is impossible to ever estimate the number of the killed and wounded in that grand "Grant" march to Jackson, with men as innumerable as the sands of the sea.

The strongest side generally wins in the long run, and they surely did win in this fight, but at an awful sacrifice of men.

We soon found ourselves at Canton, 25 miles north of Jackson, where I parted company with that tired crowd of men and horses.

Selling one of my horses for \$2200, Con-Vicksburg, was sealed up its capture was only a question of time, and the downfall of Vicksburg meant the backbone of the Confederacy broken.

The soil surrounding Vicksburg for many miles was crimsoned with the best blood of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the wind the control of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the surface of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the part of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the part of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the part of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the part of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the part of the land, both blue and gray. One consolation we enjoyed those days (but these feelings have long since passed away) was that the part of the land, but the land of in surprise. "Indeed, you must do note than in light. We wolves, and they are uncommonly fierce. If you can counter a pack, as no doubt you will not hazard your life in this beg you will not hazard your life in this strand ("Grant" march to Jackson, with the tired the unamber of the killed and wounded in that grand ("Grant" march to Jackson, with the tired crowd of men and horses.

We strongest side generally wins in the lock of the passed with the tired crowd of men and horses.

We start the coasion?

What's the cocasion?

"What's the cocasion?

"What's

haps he was a jayhawker himself, and might relieve me of the money he had loaned me on my property, and perhaps murder me.

That night, while crouching down by the river side, a vehicle came up containing mine host and two other parties. They soon brought a long, slim skiff from the vehicle, which to my excited imagination resembled a coffin. The old ferryman soon launched his vessel, and whispered "be easy and quiet; get aboard."

I bade mine host farewell, and soon, in company with these two strange friends, was skimming across the Mississippi. The night was so dark one could not see 10 feet ahead. We crossed between two islands, on both of which were hundreds of negroes encamped, who were employed in cutting cordwood for gunboats and transports.

When our prow touched the Arkansas shore I stepped on terra firma with a heart as full of thankfulness as ever was an egg of meat, the acme of my ambition reached. A southwestern course and young, strong limbs, whatever could prevent my reaching old Texas? The ferryman informed us that the first house was 25 miles distant, as every place intervening had been burned by General Steele. He whispered to me that my companion was a deserter from an Arkansas regiment going home, and that I needed his company on the road.

This was about 1 o'clock in the morning. The Arkansas gentleman and myself struck out in fine style, and so anxious were we to reach the twenty-five-mile house that we swam creeks—no bridges in that country, all having been burned. In fact we were panic-stricken, and anxious to meet some human being other than a jayhawker. We made good time, and by 7 o'clock that morning reached our longed-for destination.

As we neared the gate not less than a dozen vicious dogs came pell-mell to greet us. I shinned up a saphing, and on looking around discovered my Arkansas friend sitting on top of one of the large gatepost. The old farmer, who had all the appearance of a jayhawker himself, soon came to our relief. We were so worn out by our terrific

and doan' you furgest him! Vell—all right, see No. 1997. The see a glass of beer, doan' If if I doan' I has a see on the see of the

Cur Leisure Class.

(Harper's Bazar.)

Miss Jones (very patriotic)—Weil, what do you think of America, Sir Reginald?

Sir Reginald Peasblossom (a newly imported article)—Aw! America is not so very bad; but you—aw—have 20 leisure class heah—no leisure class, ye know.

Miss Jones—Oh! indeed we have, Sir Reginald; we have our messenger boys, you know.

The Contagion at Rockaway.

[Tid Bits.]

Parson—Where's your pa, Johnny?

Johnny—Well, I ain't goin' to lie about it.

He's been a experimentin' with one of

Strange Optical Illusions on the High Plains.

Work, and the Too Easy-Going Hus- Phenomena that Startle Victims Magicians of the Air.

> Wonders of Nature that Seem Almost Beyond Belief.

> > [San Francisco Examiner.]

neighbor; but I owe him no grudge, and would much sconer do him a favor than an mirage scientifically, and not altogether in animal commonly known as the Canadian gray wolf was then the scourge of the country. They often gathered in large numbers, apparently under the guidance of an acknowledged leader, and attacked whatever came in their way. Not only sheep and small animals were slaughtered, but horned cattle, horses, and even human beings fell prey to these bloodthirsty scourges. The first of his domestic affairs that attracted my special notice were his two mischievous, curly-headed children—a little he and a she, who to the best of their toddling ability amused themselves and filled the small area where they took their sunshine with their infantile noise and joyousness. I am indebted to my neighbor for many momentary interesting that the many power. I mean simply to note here a few of the more remarkable illusions by which my own sense of sight has been be-fooled by the freaks of the enchanter.

One summer morning, 21 years ago, in the upper North Platte country, I rose from my blankets, performed a pious act of sun worship by yawning toward the east, kicked together the country.

the greensward. Children are the connect ing link between the heaven behind us and the heaven we hope for.

Interest in the children naturally grew a half dozen of us, the leader being the late General Hazen, at the time of his into interest for their caretaker—a brighteyed, busy, quick-footed little mother. She
might have stood to a sculptor for a statue of
Celerity! Blessme! How she did and how

Having an aspiration for water, I naturally looked about to see what might be the prospect of obtaining it, and to my surprise and delight saw a long line of willows, apparently some 300 yards away. Willows implied water, and snatching up a camp kettle I started forward without taking the

trouble to put on my coat and hat.

For the first mile or two I preserved a certain cheerful hopefulness, but when the sun had risen further toward the meridian and fortably, and the picketed horses at the camp were hull down on the horizon in the rear, and the willows in front increased their pace out of all proportion to mine, I began to grow discouraged and sat down or

their pace out of all proportion to mine, I began to grow discouraged and sat down on a stone to wish myself back. Perceiving that the willows had also halted for breath, I determined to make a dash at them, leaving the camp kettle behind to make its way back as best it could to my hat and coat.

I was now travelling "flying light," and had no doubt of my ability to overtake the enemy, which had, however, disappeared over the crest of a low sandhill. Ascending this I was treated to a surprise.

Right ahead of me lay a barren waste of sand extending to the right and left as far as I could see. Its width in the direction that I was gong I indeed to be about 20 miles. On its farther border the cactus plain began again, sloping gradually upward toward the horizon, along which was a fringe of cedar trees—the willows of my vision! In that country a cedar will not grow within 30 miles of waterif it knows it. On my return journey I coldly ignored the appeals of the camp kettle, and when I met the rescuing party, which had been for some hours trailing me, made no allusion to the real purpose of my excursion. When Hazen asked if I proposed to enter a plea of temporary insanity I replied that I would reserve my defence for the present, and in fact never did disclose it till now.

I had afterward the satisfaction of seeing Hazen, an experienced plainsman, consume a full hour, rife in hand, working round to the leeward of a dead coyote in the sure and certain hope of bagging a sleeping buffalo. Mirage or no mirage, you must not too implicitly trust your eyes in the fantastic atmosphere of the high plains.

I remember that one forenoon I looked forward to the base of the Big Horn mountains and selected a most enchanting nook for the night's camp. My good opinion of it was confirmed when we reached it three days later.

The deception in this instance was due to nothing but the marvellous lucidity of the atmosphere and the absence of objects of known dimensions, and these sources of error are sometimes sufficient of themselves

sis, she immediately gathered them up and Atlas in petticeats staggering under a Atlas in petticeats staggering under a the proposed to enter a plea of the present, and in a trotted away with them, looking like an Atlas in petticeats staggering under a the proposed to enter a plea of the present, and in a trotted away with them, looking like an Atlas in petticeats staggering under a trotted away with them, looking like an Atlas in petticeats staggering under a staggering to the present, and in a travel and doesn't romp enough with his little curly-heads to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the mother scolded them. She is learning to scold. I fancy, too, I see her lips are to have that tired look which comes to all of have that tired look which comes to all of have not alturous the property of the present, and in the curly-heads bring the mother heads to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the sis learning to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the sis learning to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the sis learning to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the sis learning to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the sis learning to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the sis learning to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the mother heads to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the sis learning to suit me, though I must actorically heads of the satisfaction of seeing Hazen, an experience of the misman, consume a full hour, rifle in hand, working the suit of the satisfaction of seeing Hazen, an experience of the satisfaction of seeing Hazen, an experience of the misman, consume a full hour, rifle in hand, working the suit of the satisfaction of seeing Hazen, an experience of the suit and the satisfaction of seeing Hazen, an expe when I was suddenly roused to a material things by exclamations nishment and apprehension from behind. Looking forward I beheld errifying spectacle.

iiately in front at a distance apparature of a mile.

from working who are willing to work nine hours. Still, in his dileness the never-ending work of the household goes steadily on: but he does not help. He does not ventake charge of the curly-heads. And this leads me to think there are thousands upon her work of the head of the control of the think there are thousands upon her working their lives out like the little mother I see this moment from my window. They work if the weary task is done. But they don't strike. Will a better day ever come for these patient drudges?

CURIOUS WHIMS OF MEN.

Strange Hobbies Ridden by Well-Known Brokers and Lawyers. (Cincinnat Times Star.)

No use charging all whims to the account of women. Men are full of them. There are a half-dozen tobacco slaves who daily go on 'change who say they cannot sleep unless a quid of tobacco reposes under their tongue. Others tell of getting up in the night to smoke, and there is one old crank who insists that he cannot sleep unless his head is turned toward the north. He has a whim that he is a compass. It is said that ex-Attorney General Brewster likes an open grate, but detests the color of coal.

The contrast of the black coal and the red and blue flames was most distasteful to the first of the propose. General Buttler has a whilm of late years he is seldom without a plece of slippery elm in his mouth, which he declares is an admirable specific samp down on his desk before he has spoken a dozen words.

A Thre contrast of the black coal and the red and should for the purpose. General Buttler has a whilm of late years he is seldom without, From that he has graduated to slippery elm. When the service is an admirable specific samp down on his desk before he has spoken a dozen words.

A Threat that Had Erfect.

Wife—"You are later and later getting home every might, John. Here it is 12 of clock."

Wife—"You are later and later getting home every might, John. Here it is 12 of clock."

Wife—"You are later and later getting home every might, John. Here it is 12 of clock."

Wife—"You are later and late

selistening in the bright moonlight.

He was about to give ever in despair, he was about to give ever in despair, he was about to give ever in despair, he was about to give ever in the strong the complex of the control of the complex of the control of the contr

by some power invisible from any point of view, each boat attended by its inverted reflection "crowding up beneath the keel."

It must be admitted that the voyagers were habited after a somewhat uncommon fashion—almost unearthly, I may say, and were so grouped that at my distance I could not clearly distinguish their individual limbs and attitudes. Their features were, of course, entirely invisible. None the less were they plainly human beings—what other creatures would be boating?

Of the features of the scene—the coast, islands, trees, houses, city and ships hull down in the offing—I distinctly affirm an absolute identity of visible aspect, with those to which we are accustomed in the realm of reality; imagination had simply nothing to do with the matter. True, I had not recently had the advantage of seeing any such objects, except trees, and these had been mighty poor specimens, but, like Macduff, I "could not but remember such things were," nor had I forgotten how they looked.

Of course I was not for an instant device of the course THE MARVELLOUS MIRAGE

locked.
Of course I was not for an instant deceived by all this; I knew that under it all lay a particularly forbidding and inhospitable expanse of sagebrush and cactus, peopled with nothing more nearly akin to me than prairie dogs, ground owls and jackrabbits—that with these exceptions the desert was as desolate as the environment of Ozymandias' "vast and tinkless legs of stone." But as a show it was surely the most enchanting that human eyes had ever looked on; and after more years than I care to count, it remains one of memory's most precious possessions. looked on; and after more years than I care to count, it remains one of memory's most precious possessions.

The one thing which always somewhat impairs the illusion in such instances—the absence of the horizon line on the water—did not greatly abate the vraisemblance in this, for the large island in the distance nearly closed the view seaward, and the ships occupied most of the remaining space. I had but to fancy a slight haze on the farther water, and all was right and regular. For more than a half hour this charming picture remained intact, then ugly patches of plain began to show through, the islands with their palms and temples slowly dissolved, the boats foundered with every soul on board, the sea drifted over the headlands in a most unwaterlike way, and inside the hour since

Like stout Cortez, when with eagle's eyes
He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise, Silent upon a peak in Darien,
I had discovered this unknown sea all this insubstantial pageant had faded like the baseless fabric of the vision that it was and left not a rack behind.

A COACHING TRIP.

Verbatim Report of Interesting Conversation by People Whose Fathers Can Draw Checks.

(Philip H. Welch in Puck.) A CRUMPLED ROSE LEAF.

Miss Pompon—Ob. I do feel that I owe Mr. Tandem such an apology! Young Mr. F. (her companion)—Why, my dear Miss Pompon, you quite surprise me!

Miss Pompon—Oh, but it is such a blow!
Mr. F.—What, pray? I am positively alarmed.
Miss Pompon-Why, I fancied Mr. Tandem's coach had a dark green body.

Mr. F.—Oh, and the bright-red does not

please you so well?

Miss Pompon—Oh, it is not that—but don't
you see? I have arranged my costume in Charles X. pink! BOX SEAT BRILLIANCY. Miss Gushington (who goes in for fasci-nating ignorance)—Oh, how charming this is! Fancy owning such a coach and such

lovely horses, too! Mr. Tandem—Yes; one needs the horses, Mr. Tandem—Yes; one needs the horses, for a fact.

Miss Gushington—Oh, yes—and they are such beauties, too—I just love these bays next to us!

Mr. T.—You mean the wheelers—they're chestnuts, though—
Miss G.—Oh, are they? I never can tell the difference; and, oh, are they off, or nigh?

Mr. T.—Why, one you know, is off, and the other nigh.

Miss G.—Why, of course! I am so wretchedly stupid.

Miss G.—Why of the edly stupid.

Mr. T.—Oh. don't mention it!

Miss G.—Oh. but I am—and do tell me which is the off horse?

Mr. T. (pointing)—This one.

Miss G.—Is it, really? How very interest-

Miss G.—Is it, really? How very interesting!
Mr. T.—Oh, not at all!
Miss G.—But it is, you know—and that, of course, is the nigh one.
Mr. T.—Naturaily.
Miss G.—Oh, yes—and why, please?
Mr. T. (feelby brilliant)—Oh, possibly because he's further from the whip!
Miss G.—How very odd!
Mr. T.—Yes; it is odd.
Miss G.—Oh, extremely odd.
Mr. T.—Yes.
Miss G.—And you are the whip?
Mr. T.—Oh, come now, really, Miss Gushington!

ington!
Miss G.—Oh, I know you are. I have always heard you were such a whip!
ON THE ROOF.

Miss Tilbury (one of the other sort)—I've been watching the off leader, Mr. Cropper, and I'm quite sure he interferes with his left hind hoof.

Mr. C. (admirringly)—Now, do you know I chald rever here already are constant. Mr. C. (admiringly)—Now, do you know I should never have discovered that?
Miss T.—Shouldn't you, really? I noticed it at once. He's a fine beast otherwise.
Mr. C.—Yes, he goes well with his fellow. Miss T.—Oh, they're matched to a hair!
Mr. C.—Yes, of course.
Miss T.—Do yon bag, Mr. Cropper?
Mr. C. (who is not of the hunting set).—Well, no. hardly—that is, not much, you know.

Miss T.—You ought—it's such sport.
Miss T.—Oh, yes, quite.
Miss T.—Oh, thorough. I side with the Criss-cross Club.
Mr. C.—Do you, really?
Miss T.—Yes; I'm trying a new mare now the the contraction.

Miss T.—Yes; I'm trying a new mare now or the next meet.
Mr. C.—It is so!
Miss T.—Yes; I do her across country very day when I am at home.
Mr. C.—How do you find her?
Miss T.—Oh, fairish—a poor jumper, hough.

Miss T.—Oh, fairish—a poor jumper, though.

Mr. C.—Ah, that's rather bad.
Miss I.—Oh, very bad, How many bars do you take?

Mr. C.—Well—er—really, you know, I go out so seldom, still—three.

Miss T.—Three! Why, I take five and a barbed wire.

Mr. C. (gasping)—You don't say so! REAL PLEASURE OF COACHING.

Mrs. Married-belle—How charming the lay has turned out.
Mr. Blase—Ya'as.
Mrs. M.—I quite trembled for my toilet this morning.

Mr. B.—Ya'as, it was rather threatening.
Mrs. M.—And one has to coach, you know, rain or shine.

Mr. B.—Oh, ya'as, indeed. That's the Mrs. M.—Oh, do you think so?
Mr. B.—Oh, ya-as, indeed. That's all I coach for.
Mrs. M.—What, the rain?
Mrs. M.—What, the you have got to go in

Mr. B.—No, occases
any weather,
Mrs. M.—How odd to like that!
Mr. B.—Oh, ya-as; it's like a dinner, you

Mr. B.--Oh, ya-as; it's like a dinner, you know.

Mrs. M.--I don't altogether follow.

Mr. B.--Oh, if you accept you must go.

Mrs. M.--Ah!

Mr. B.--And you must be on time.

Mrs. M.--Now I see.

Mr. B.--Ya-as; gives a zest, you know.

Mrs. M.--Then, I suppose, you only coach and drive?

Mr. B.--That's about all.

Mrs. M.--You might try running for a rail-way train.

way train. Mr. B.—Oh, too fatiguing and quite too [Tid Bits.]
The more we study She the more we don't

understand how it is that She is able to twist us around her little finger whenever She feels like it. But She is.
For whom is it that in childhood's happy days we fight with a boy three sizes larger

than ourselves, and get so severely pun-ished that we can't situp for a week? Why, for She—and She only laughs at us for our

ished that we can't sit up for a week? Why, for She—and She only laughs at us for our pains.

Who is it that devours all our spare change in the shape of caramels, and calls for more—and gets them, too? She.

For whom do we linger at stage doors with ten-dollar bouquets, to purchase which we have to endure a fortnight's martyrdom at free lunch counters? She.

Who is it that at the railroad restaurant deals out the soul-destroying sandwich and the death-dealing doughnut? 'Tis She every time. If it were He we would slay him on the spot and glory in the deed.

Who accepts our hard-earned gold on the pretence of being a first-class cook, and then broils our steak in a frying pan and boils our coffee an hour? She.

Who is it that accepts our theatre tickets, our \$8 suppers, our bouquets and our devotion, and then goes off and marries another fellow? She—and for this we ought to forgive her a good deal.

Who, we ask, is it that when we employ her as typewriter, spells summer with one m and February with only one r and yet escapes without censure? It is She. Ah, yes! It is She.

Never Amount to Anything. [Arkansaw Traveller.]
Anxious Chicago father (to friend)—I fear

[Detroit Free Press.]

Five days ago Mr. Bowser was brought home with a sprained ankle. He got it by a mis-step off the sidewalk. I had the doctor come up to look at the limb to see that no ing Mr. Bowser that he would be able to walk out in four or five days. He had scarcely gone when the patient asked me in a pitiful voice if I thought he was going to die?

"Going to die, Mr. Bowser! Why, what nonsense! What put that idea into your

"I have a presentiment. I-I think I ought to draw up my will." "It's all folly. You've got nothing but

simple sprain. "Simple. I tell you this is a terrible thing, and if I live two days it will be a great won-der to me. The Bowser men die hard, but they have to die as well as other folks. Do l look like a man struck with death?" "Not a bit of it. I never saw you look

"Mrs. Bowser, don't you deceive me! De ceiving a dying husband is an awful crime. Has the door bell been muffled and the girl told that no callers are admitted?"
"Certainly not."

"And aren't you going to send the baby over to mother's until you see whether I die

you simply remarked that I ought to know better than to fall against a board." want me out of the way so you can marry again and get a dude for a husband. Well

I am helpless. Please do not cut my throat or poison me, but let me die of this hurt!" I tucked him up and patted his head and he cried. He wanted me to hold his hand, and I sat and held it until he fell asleep Then I went up stairs to do a little work, and hadn't been gone over 15 minutes when

and hadn't been gone over 15 minutes when I heard him shouting at the top of his voice. I ran down and he thundered at me:

'Is this your love for your crippled and dying husband?"

"I had some work to do."

"Work! Can you think of work while I lay here suffering untold agonies! What is making up a darn old spare bed compared to the life of your husband? Are you in a hurry to see crape on the door?"

"Come, Mr. Bowser, don't be unreasonable. I will do everything for your confort, but things around the house must be seen to."

The Belle of the Beach.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"Early in the spring my maid of all work asked if she might have the month of July. I said yes, not realizing the trouble there was in getting help," said a prominent De-As she came near me I recognized her as my maid Julia, notwithstanding she had changed her hair from dark brown to pale gold, and I spoke to her. To my surprise she entirely ignored me, never showing by even the raising of an eyebrow that she recognized me or the children. On returning to the hotel I found that she was registered under the name of a friend of mine, a well-known society young lady, whose name she kept during her stop there. Why didn't I expose her? What would have been the use? She wore better clothes than I did, was bright and pretty, and had gathered around her the cream of the society there. The probability is that if I had said anything no one would have believed me."

May Use Ita Third Time.

[Athens (Ga.) Banner.]
There is a man living in this county who has a coat and vest that he has been wearing for 15 years. The material is nearly as good as when it was new, and he is stil using it. He has been married in this apparel twice. This is a long time for a coat and vest to last, and if everybody did not have to invest any oftener than this, there would be but little room for clothing stores

An Arab's Courtship.

of nothing else, cares and dreams of nothing else but the girl he loves; and not infrequently, if he is disappointed in his affections, he pines and dies. In order to commence his suit he sends for a member of the girl's tribe who has access to the hazem; and, first ensuring his secrecy by a splemn oath, confesses his love and entreats his confidant to arrange an interview. The confidant goes to the girl, gives her a flower or a blade of grass, and says: "Swear by Him who made this flower and us also, that you will not reveal to any one that which I am about to unfold to you." If the girl will not accept the proposal she will not take the oath, but nevertheless keeps the matter perfectly secret from all. If she is favorably disposed to the match, she answers: "I swear by Him who made the flower you hold, and us," and the place and time of meeting are settled. These oaths are never broken, and it is not long before the ardent lover becomes the happy husband.

# BRIC-A-BRAC.

Paradise. [Solid Muldoon.]
Is there some quiet little place
Where men deal on the square; Where women sometimes hold their tongues, And girls won't bang their hair? If such a paradise there be, Go search the country through, And if you find it—write at once, We'll go there p. d. q.

Love a la Mode. (M. E. W. in Life.)
"Why do I love you?" said Nelly, the jade—
(Her warm cheek flushed like an August peach,
And she laughed with the happy waves that made A mellow music along the beach) "I love you," she sighed with a sudden fall Of lashes that set my heart a-twitch-

"For many reasons, but most of all,
I love you, sweetheart, because you're rich!" The Difference. [Journal of Education.]
We sat together on the shore,

For that was quite five years ago-It seems as if 'twere ten;
How soft we were! Besides, you know,
We were not married then.

And some women prayed, and some women frowned And tossed their heads with a jerk;
And some men pitied, but more turned round

Alike to both prayer and jeer, . She stood, with neither moan nor tear, As mute as a sculptured stone.

When, through the twilight's falling mist. A child that could scarcely stand Came forth, and on her clenched fist He placed his tiny hand. The fires first lit by heartless men,

Stanley Waterloo in Chicago Tribune The hash lay on a plate: "I am a thinking entity," it said, "I'm lying here in state;
I am alive, although my parts are dead!"
It felt a sudden thrill, Then rose a clamor shrill;
"O Whole, you're rash;
e parts are still ourselves, although in hash." Murmured the Mutton: "Ah, how yellow were The cowslips in the fields, how passing fair Was all about when I, a merry lamb, Began the life which led to where I am!" Said the Potato: "Warm was the brown earth of the brown hillside where I had mysbirth; What joy of growth within my bosom welled How curied my tendrils, how my tubers swelled!"
And mused the Beef: "How green are Texas plains
With what a novel grandeur Nature reigns;

> "Me-o-ow!" "Bow-wow!"

What vast expanses; how our pulses stirred

A Seaside Flirtation. [Samuel Minturn Peck in September Century,] With sorrow in her eyes of blue, With sorrow in her eyes of blue,
With trembling hands she slowly penned it,
The little parting billet doux
That conscience told her now should end it.
Those tete-a-tetes along the shore,
Those gipsyings with fern-filled basket,
Must join the dear delights of yore

He told his passion in his glances.
She sealed her note with scented wax,
But could not drown her dismal fanci
When he should read his suit denied,

At last she slept-but not till dawn Had blossomed through the ocean vs Jack conned her missive with a yawn When he had read the morning papers. When he had read the morning papers.
He gave his beard a languid twirl,
And murmured as he sat a-smoking:
"Tear-stained—By Jove!—poor little girl—
I thought she knew that I was joking!"

Her powdered hair was curled so tight. And built up steeple high, She could not take it down at night, Nor could she wink her eye; For days together, I have read, Her hair would thus remain; I fear me much, dear Grandma's head A shampoo would disdain.

And then-I've heard Grandfather say-When she was seventeen, One pitch dark night she ran away With him to Gretna Green; All this, my badness qualifies.

Which no one will gainsay; He lies awake to plot and plan 'Gainst lions in the way.
While I, without a thought of ill,
Sleep sound enough for three; For I never trouble trouble till A holiday we never fix

Yet have a famous yield! It will not sell, it never will!
But I will wait and see,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.

And fortune seems secure, Yet my good man is full of fear-But cannot make me see,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me. He has a sort of second sight

For I never trouble trouble till

VICKSBURG CAPTURED.

it was here I found hundreds of Africans who could not speak a word of English. They were the property of General Wade Hampton, now senator from South Carolina. The general was the largest owner of slaves in the South, and I believe had, if my memory serves me right, about 3000 in Mississippi and as great or a greater number in South Carolina.

These Africans invariably took to the canebrake whenever they had reasons for believing that the "feds" were coming out from the river on a raid. They were as afraid of the "Yanks" as Satan was supposed to be of holy water.

They believe to this day that "Massa Hampton" is the only great man living. The general owned so many negroes in Mississippi that he did not know his own when he met them, and when he would meet one of his own and ask him who he belonged to and received the reply, "I b'long to you," he always gave the darkey a piece of tobacco from a piece he carried for that purpose.

a piece of tobacco from a piece he carried for that purpose. I have often thought the general brought

I have often thought the general brought Africans to this country by the boatload, and wouldn't be surprised if many of them were still out in those canebrakes hiding from the Yanks.

The next morning brought me to within three or four miles of the Mississippi, opposite Napoleon. Ark. I learned from a party with whom I stopped that night that I could only cross the river at night after 12 o'clock. Hundreds of deserters, he informed me, were crossing every night. He further informed me that they would not

I could only cross the river at night after 12 o'clock. Hundreds of deserters, he informed me, were crossing every night. He further informed me that they would not cross a horse, as the animal would snort so when he struck cold water that the noise would attract the attention of patrol boats that were going up and down the river continually to prevent people crossing.

Here was a dilemma. How could I leave my horse, and how could I walk to Texas after reaching the other side? He advanced the interesting information that with a horse or pistol with me, the jay-hawkers, who were as thick as gnats in a swamp, would relieve me before I could travel a mile in Arkansas. He added that he would like to have my horse, and that he would loan me \$50 in greenbacks on the horse and six shooter, redeemable when I returned to Mississippi.

"But, young man, you'll have to have a safe place to hide those greenbacks, for they search everybody and should you object in the least you'll be a gone coon. They won't take your 'Confed' money. All they want is property and good money."

I closed a bargain with him instantly and found myself "a foot back" and unarmed. I ripped a place in the inside of my old alligator boots, where my \$10 greenbacks fitted in nicely. I had \$2 of the \$8 in silver presented to me by my friend the scout, with which to pay the ferryman. Mine host accompanied me that night to the river, in order to see me safely to the ferryman's rendezvous. I must admit I felt uneasy in the company of my guide, feeling that perhaps he was a jayhawker himself, and might relieve me of the money he had loaned me on my property, and perhaps murder me.

That night, while crouching down by the river side, a velicie came up containing

a cent of filthy lucre, and when I informed him that I had enough Confederate money, no matter what the charges, to carry us both through, his mouth spread from ear to ear, and an angelic smile overspread his innocent countenance that caused me a pleasurable sensation. There was the look upon his face which limners gave to the beloved disciples.

Adventure With Wolves in Canadian Woods.

A lellow-feem makes us wondrous his face which limners gave to the beloved disciples.

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Canadian Woods.

Riding for Life With a Ravenous Pack work, and the Toe Easy-Going Husband.

Canadian Woods.

A SMALL FAMILY'S LIFE.

The Busy Young Wife Overburdened with Work, and the Toe Easy-Going Husband.

(Philadelphia Record.) Out of the window of my flat it is impossible that I shall look without becoming in some degree a witness of the domestic affairs of my near neighbor, of whose premises I have a backdoor view. What I am going to write about is no betrayal of my neighbor's private affairs that will ever come home to him. I do not know my neighbor's private affairs that will ever come home to him. I do not know my neighbor's but I owe him no grudge, and would feel were I alone in such a lonesome, Godforsaken country. I felt the need of that poor Arkana's soldier's company. Near dark he exclaimed, 'I live right down this path.'

On travelling a few hundred yards we allowed the second of the stamps when sold, and as they were only with a look without becoming in some degree a witness of the Stamps when sold, and as they w

goot pye!'
"Now, sergeant, I haf to ask him to take a
glass of beer, doan' I? If I doan' I vhas no
shentleman, eh?"

"Now, sergeant, I haf to ask him to take a glass of beer, doan' I? If I doan' I vhas no shentleman, eh'"
"Go on."
"Whell, aboudt two hours later a second man came in. He vhas shlick, too. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder, dot induction vhas so strong we vhas in a peck of troubles. Let me see how your stelephone vhas. Und he goes oop und knocks on der box und softly says:
"Hello, Bill, vhas dot you? No. Yes. Perhaps. Vhy, I vhas down to Carl Dunder's place. I second der motion. I can get two hoonered votes for him for alderman. Hasn't treated me yet, but he probably will. Vhell, so long.
"Now, sergeant, I haf to set oop der beer, doan' I? I feels tickled, you know, und I like to be a shentlemans."
"I understand. What else?"
"Vhell, some more fellers come, und I doan' suspect nopody until Shake comes home. Den he says it vhas an old shestnut, und dot I vnas soft in der headt. Dot makes me madt all oafer. Pooty queek somepody comes in. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Say, Mr. Dunder, vhen you ring on der telephone your number doan' drop in der office. Please allow me. Und he goes oop und rings und calls oudt:
"Vhas dot you, Nellie? Ah! dere. Nell! Does dot number drop down when I ring? Say, vhas you going oop to der Flats next Soonday? Guess where I vas? Not much! You vhas vhay off. I vhas down to Carl—, "Vhell, sergeant, dot vhas all I could shtand. I shump on dot feller und gif him six weeks sickness."
"Good! I honor your pluck!"
"Sergeant, keep quiet. He doan' go avhay oafer half an hour vhen my telephone rings, Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. Dis vhas Superintendent Shackson of der telephone, Mr. Dunder, you haf almost killed one of our regular repairers, und I like to say to you dot it cost you more ash four hoonered dollars!"
"Ot vhas so. I doan't shleep two winks last night, und my wife saysit vhill all come oudt dot I vhas McGarigle."
"It was a bad mistake."
"The was a bad mistake."
"I whas all d

He's been a experimentin' with one of these yere parachute things like the man dropped out'n the balloon with the other of a Jayhawker himself, soon came to our relief. We were so worn out by our terrific trainp that after partaking of a tolerable through the sound of the last time he tried usin' ma's umbreakfast we remained there until the next morning. We couldn't have walked another that day. My Arkansas friend hadn't of the handle.

The state of the case where the case were a second to the case where the case where the case were the case where the case where the case were the case where the case were the case where the case where the case were the case where the case where the case were the case where the case where the case were the case where the

at the horse and rider, then with a sudden bound disappeared in the forest. But a few moments intervened when at a short dis-tance to his right he heard the prolonged howls of a wolf. This was immediately answered by another at his left, and then another and another in different directions, till the whole surrounding forest seemed alies with them

warmy dividend for the stockholders, you,"
which is an awful bore, I assure you."
W. (resignedly)—"Well, I suppose I'll have to put up with it; but as I am so very onely evenings I think I'll send for mother to come and stay with us a little while, say wouth to two."

to come and stay with us a little while, say a month or two."

H. (hurriedly)—"Oh! there won't be any necessity for that; we shall get through with our rush tomorrow noon. I will be home early tomorrow night."

W. (after husband goes down stairs to lock up the house)—"I thought I would put an end to that nightly poker racket."

senting an the features of a prairie land-scape.

The mirage had in effect contracted the whole 10 miles of foreground between us and the train to a pistol shot in breadth, and had made a background for its horrible picture by lifting into view heaven knows how great an extent of country below our horizon. Does refraction account for all

that my son will never amount to any-

"that he had written a magnificent criticism on the school of American realism."

"Oh, yes, he did that, but he sold a cow for \$10 when he might just as well have got ten dollars and a quarter.

more healthy." "Not a bit of it. Don't be a booby, Mr. Bowser. When I broke two ribs last fall

There are certain facts and statistics which I find it best to jot down in pencil. I jotted some down during the first three hours Mr. Bowser was under my care with that accident, and here they are:

Looked at the ankle 23 times, and each time solemnly assured him it was no worse. Bathed the ankle six times, although there was not the slightest need of more than two applications.

Patted him on the head and assured him he would live twenty-seven times.

Turned his pillow over fourteen times. This also included assuring him that his mishap would be mentioned in the papers, and that he would probably be referred to as the Hon. Bowser.

Made two sorts of gruel, one sort of soup, two sorts of tea, one sort of lemonade, and assured him that his nease the lumb mortified

Made two sorts of gruel, one sort of soup, two sorts of tea, one sort of lemonade, and assured him that in case the limb mortified I'd have it amputated in time to save his precious life.

Lied to him seven times. Had to do it. Three different times when the door bell rang and I went to the door and fired tramps off the steps I had to tell Mr. Bowser that prominent citizens had sent messengers up to ask after his situation and to say that he need worry about nothing.

When evening came Mr. Bowser had a slight fever, and he grew more pettish. He wanted me to telegraph to his brother in Japan, his sister in California, and to telephone the doctor. He also wanted a lawyer to draw up a will, a neighbor to come in and see about his life insurance, and he cried several times as he thought of my marrying again and taking my second husband up to spit tobacco-juice on his grave.

see about his life insurance, and he cried several times as he thought of my marrying again and taking my second husband up to spit tobacco-juice on his grave.

I put in an awful night with him. He heard cats and burglars and 40 other noises, and he refused to sleep for fear he'd die without knowing it. At midnight, after I had helped him turn over about 20 times and had upset his pillow until the case was worn threadoare, he wanted me to telephone the doctor and ask if a sprained ankle ever struck to the heart. I rang up the central, and the following conversation seemed to take place:

"Doctor, Mr. Bowser has grown steadily worse since you left, and I don't believe he can live an hour longer. Yes, I have done as you told me. Oh, you knew he'd die before morning, eh? Oh, yes, I shall be pretty well fixed for a widow. About six hacks, I guess. I'm no hand to make a spread at a funeral. You might—"

"Mrs. Bowser!" yelled Mr. Bowser at the top of his voice, and when I ran into the bed, hair on end and face pale as death.

"What do you want, dear?"

Well, the poor man actually fainted away in his nervousness, and when he came to I had to sit and hold his hands while he caught catnaps. The swelling was nearly gone from his ankle in the morning, and he could dress himself and hobble about. He, however, drew up his will, had two or three mysterious conferences with parties he sent for, and I saw hum looking over a lot of photographs of monuments and tombstones. I caught him weeping once, and when I stroked the back of his neck and called him my poor, crippled gazelle, he looked up in a pitiful way and said:

"Mrs. Bowser, it's awful hard to have to die at my age."

That was Mr. Bowser for the first two

said:
"Mrs. Bowser, it's awful hard to have to die at my age."
That was Mr. Bowser for the first two days. On the third day he went down town, and on the fourth he gave up his cane. When he came home to dinner! was on the lounge with teeth and ears and eyes full of neuralgia.
"Now what!" he roared out.
"I'm dreadfully ill. Mr. Bowser."
"Bosh! A little neuralgia! Mrs. Bowser, you've got no more sand than a grasshopper. If I were as big a baby as you are I'd live on soothing syrup."
"But—but when you had nothing but a spraned ankle, you—you—"
"When I fell 14 feet, Mrs. Bowser, and cracked two ribs, upset my liver, turned my right leg clear around, knocked my elbow loose and brought on brain fever I lay here without a murmur or complaint, and you know it! You are a booby—a regular booby with No. 7 feet, and I'll go back down town for my dinner."

troit lady; "but as I could not find a ser vant I decided to close the house and go for the month to one of the fashionable beaches near home. While watching the bathers the morning after I arrived noticed one, a pretty-looking girl pictur esquely dressed, who struck me familiarly As she came near me I recognized he

[Philadelphia Cail.1 The Arab loves as none but an Arab car love; but he is also mightily excitable and easily won. An Arab sees a girl bearing water or brushwood, and in a moment, alClose wrapped in one big shawl; I pressed her hand, and blindly swore She was my life, my all. For hours we sat beneath the moo Regardless of time's flight,
Both quite content to sit and spoon
Like that the live-long night. But now, alas! we never sit Close wrapped in one big shawl, And that is not the whole of it— We don't spoon now at all;

[Australia Times.]
She stood in the midst of the jeering crowd With features dark with scorn, And eyes defiantly, boldly proud, And skirts bedraggled and torn.

And laughed at their handiwork

By thoughtless women fanned, Were quenched; for the floodgates opened then At the touch of a baby's hand. Composite.

As swept we onward in a mighty herd; I see the flying steeds, the sudden dash! Said the rest of the hash.

And only live in memory's casket. There never was a heart like Jack's:

So long the theme of idle gazers, She pictured him a suicide, And shuddered at the thought of razers

An Old-Fashioned Cirl. [Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.] My grandma was a model girl, My mother says to me: Of modesty the pink and pearl,
Whose like we never see.
Her bustle was a mighty thing That weighed about four pound; Her hoop a vast encircling ring, Full fifteen feet around.

She used to drink a power of wine, And gamble with the men; And lace! This slender waist of mine Belonged to fish wives then. Her lovers did not woo like men, But used to sneak and creep Beneath Miss Grandma's window, when The family was asleep.

At times, when Ma unfurls Her family history, and sighs For more "old-fashioned" girls. Never Trouble Trouble [Fannie Windsor.] My good man is a clever man,

A hofiday we never nx
But he is sure 'twill rain;
And when the sky is clear at six
He knows it won't remain.
He is always prophesying ill,
To which I won't agree,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me. The wheat will never show atop-

We have a good share of worldly gear,

And when the fit is strong,
He sees beyond the good and right
The evil and the wrong.
Heaven's cup of joy he'll surely spill
Unless I with him be,

# THE BEACON ST. HEIRESS

A Fortune Dearly Bought.

By HARRY MORDAUNT, AUTHOR OF "AN INNOCENT VICTIM." ETC.

CHAPTER XII.

PORTER ACTS AS A SPY.

The three men paid no attention to him. and he arrived close beside them before being perceived. He appeared among them suddenly, as if he had fallen from the clouds, and it was probable that he had come at a bad moment and that the wretches were discussing interesting matters which would have greatly edified Porter, could he have heard them, for at the sight of the pedler they suddenly became silent and appeared as if seized with an instinctive terror.

Then Porter, with an assumed foreign accent, said:

"Gentlemens, I vish to hoffer you mein heetle goots."

"We do not wish anything," replied Hetherington. "Go away!"

"Vill you puy?" asked the pedler, turning to Stanley.

"No, my good fellow, I want nothing: and as you see that we are busy, these gentlemen and myself, you had better leave us."

"Possoned—for you were poisoned—a few doses more and it would have been all over

"How?"

"By sending him to Wetherell's house to see what is going on there. No one would suspect him."

"Really, the idea is a good one, but will the fellow consent to act as a spy!"

"He will consent when I have promised him ten dollars if he is useful to us. Run and stop him." he added, pointing to the man who was quietly leaving the park.

Armstrong obeyed, and a moment later the pedler was again in the presence of the three men. three men.
"What do they want of me?" Porter asked himself uneasily. "Can they, by chance, have suspected anything? I must be on my guard."
But he was presently reassured. Stanley said to him:
"My good fellow, how long do you have to work to make ten dollars?"

"Answer me, and then I will tell you why
I asked the question."
"I moost vork a ver long time."
"Well, you can make \$10 in an hour if
you wish." you wish."
"Eff I vish! Mein Gott! Eff I vish!"
"And Porter asked himself in surprise:
"What the devil do they want me to do?"
"You ask nothing better? I thought so."
"But vat do you vish dat I do?"
"A very little thing. Listen to me attentively."

You will go to Mr. Wetherell's house; I will tell you where it is. You follow that road for about a mile and then take a road to the right, which leads directly to the house," Yah! Vhat do I do dere?"
"Yah! Vhat do I do dere?"
"Nothing. You will simply offer your goods. Only in offering them—and you will insist upon remaining as long as possible—in offering them, I say, you will observe carefully all that is going on in the house,"
"Sade all?"

arefully all that is going on in the house,"
"Is dot all?"
"Yes, almost all. When you have listened
nd observed carefully, you will return and
ell us what you have heard and seen. Do
on understand? Is it agreed?"
"Yah! Vait yor me here. I vill pe pack
oon." "Here are \$5 in advance, and you shall have the other \$5 on your return."

The pedler withdrew. When he was so ar off that he was sure of not being seen, he stopped and began to laugh silently.

"Ah! this is amusing." he murmured.
"Oh! the villains! The descriptions I repeived from New York are exact. They are the men!"

He remained silent for a few mements. He remained silent for a few mements, and stood motionless in the middle of the

and stood motionless in the middle of the road.

"The commission which they have given me," he nurmured, "proves that they suspect that the girl is concealed in Paul's house. I may succeed in withdrawing their suspicions for a day, but they will return, I am sure, and then what is to be done?"

He shrugged his shoulders and walked on rapidly towards Paul's house. When he reached it he entered and met with an angry reception from Bernard, who did not recognize him in his disguise.

In a few words he explained his adventure to the old servant. He remained but a short time in the house and then started on his return to Hetherington.

"What are you going to say to them?" asked Bernard.

"Whatever happens to come to my mind."

asked Bernard.

"Whatever happens to come to my mind."
Half an hour later he was back again, with the three conspirators, who had awaited his arrival in the park.

"Well, my good fellow, I see that you are expeditions," said Stanley; "I am satisfied with you."

expeditious, "said Stanley; "I am satisfied with you."

"Dat is goot, put I veel deesappointed."

"Why?" asked Stanley, uneasily.
"I hoped dat I prings you goot news, but I sees nothink. I hears nothink. Der were dree men, vun vas seek."

"Is he going to die?"

"Yah, I dink so."

"He will die," murmured Stanley. "And that is all you saw in the house?"

"Yah."

"All right. Here are your five dollars."

"Ah! dank you, mynherr, dank you."

"Now you can leave us."

Without replying, the pedler turned and fleparted.

Several days passed. At Paul Wetherell's house the two patients were progressing satisfactorily under the care of Dr. Lawrence.

It is true that they were both still very weak and hardly able to pronounce a word, but the fever had left them, and their delirium had disappeared with the fever.

"Marian? Marian?" murmured the young man, as Bernard stood beside his bed. "I ordered you to save her!"

"It is true, Master Paul, you did order me to."

"It is true, Master Paul, you did order me to."

"And what have you done?"

"That which I am accustomed to do when my master orders. I have obeyed."

"Then—Where is she? Speak."

"Miss Marian is sayed. I took her away and brought her here."

"She is here, in this house? Near me?"

"Yes. You will excuse me for bringing her here without warning you, but you were delirious at the time and I had no other choice."

Paul gazed at the old man in amazement.

"Here? he murmured, "near me? And can I see her?"

"Certainly you can, Master Paul, but not now, for several reasons. First, you are still too ill, and second, Miss Marian is feebler and sicker even than you. She has hardly been conscious since she has been in the house, and we have not yet explained to ser what has happened. Oh! Master Paul, I am convinced that we did well to take her from her ungle's house. I am persuaded, as you are, that she was in great danger. But, after all, we may both have been deceived, and who knows how Miss Marian will receive our explanation when we give it to her?"

Paul did not reply.

Evidently old Bernard was right. But the interview had wearied him terribly. He closed his eyes and sank back upon nis prilow and feli asleep, moaning:

"Marian here—near me—what happiness!"

When Marian regained ber senses she was

done for you,"
"Who are these persons?"
"You shall know later,"
"But where am I? Why have I been reinoved from my chamber? I see through
the window trees which I do not recoglife. Have I been taken from my uncle's

the time.
"Doctor," she said, "if you you do not wish me to relapse into the fever again, if you do not wish me to commit some impruience and seek for myself the information of which I am ignorant, satisfy my curi-

moment's hesitation, "but is what you are going to tell me very serious?"
"Certainly, otherwise I should have no need of any precautions."
The young girl grew pale, and looked at the doctor with a frightened expression.
"Well," she said, "speak, I am ready to listen." "I promise," replied Marian, after a which had been confided to him; when he

CHAPTER XIII. REVELATIONS. Doctor Lawrence took a seat beside the

began:

Ouring your illness, and when in a crisis

of the fever you had lost all consciousness
of what was going on about you, you were
really sleeping under the influence of a
powerful narcotic."

as you see that we are busy, these gentlemen and myself, you had better leave us."
Porter slowly gathered up the articles which he had displayed to the three men and was preparing to depart when suddenly Stanley bent over Armstrong's ear and said in a low voice:
"I have an idea."
"What?"
"An idea concerning this pedler. If we might make him useful."
"How?"
"By sending him to Wetherell's house to "other warmstrong and it would have been all over with you."
"I? poisoned!" cried Marian, thunderstruck at this revelation.
"And, since I must tell you all, the person who administered this poison was the nurse herself, in whom, as its seems, you had perfect confidence. But the nurse is not the only guilty one. She was only a means, an instrument."
"Oh! this is horrible!" murmured the And, as the doctor hesitated, not daring

"You knew of this attempt against your life?" he asked.

"No. But I was not ignorant, she cried energetically, that Stanley desired my death, and he was not the only one—"

"It is true. He had accomplices—
"And these accomplices I also know. They are Armstrong and—"

"I understand you do not dare to name the other, and yet who has a better right than you to accuse your uncle?"

"Yes," she murmured, "it is indeed so. I heard them talking one day. They wished to marry me to Armstrong, and on the day of this infamous marriage, the wretches were to share my fortune. I pretended to acquiesce, and then I fell ill at once. During my delirium I doubtless talked, and they discovered that I knew their plans. It had been agreed between them that if this marriage did not succeed they would kill me—for, I being dead, my uncle would inherit the property—and after my death my property was to be shared between my murderers, That was the plot. And did it come so near succeeding?"

"Yes, Miss Hetherington," said Porter, "the affair was progressing finely, and we interfered none to soon."

"And now I have nothing to fear?"

"Oh! I do not say that."

Marian shuddered and sank back trembling.

"Where am I?" she asked, in a feeble

"Where am I?" she asked, in a feeble "Where am 1?" she asked, in a feeble voice.
"We took you from your uncle's house." replied the doctor, "because we believed that you were in great danger. Now, tell me, have we done well in acting thus?"
"Yes, yes," she cried, wringing her hands.
"Having rescued you, we had to conceat you as best we could, and we were greatly embarrassed in finding a suitable place, for what house could furnish a sure refuge? Then we thought of the house of Mr. Wetherell, which, on account of its situation, offered just the security we desired, and it was here, to his house, that we brought you."
The rela cheeks of the young girl became

The pale cheeks of the young girl became suffused with a deep crimson, and she The pale cheeks of the young girl became suffused with a deep crimson, and she stammered:

"But this house has a master; he lives here, and he must have thought it very, very strange. It may be that you did not even consult him, but followed the generous impulse of your heart, without waiting to ask his permission,"

"That is true; but calm yourself, Miss Hetherington; he who aided us in rescuing you from the hands of these wretches was no other than Bernard. Paul Wetherell's old servant. He acted in accordance with his master's orders."

"How was that?"

"Besides," continued the doctor, without answering directly, "we could not consult Mr. Wetherell, who was at that moment, and still is, dangerously sick."

"Sick? He?"

"Wounded, as we now have reason to believe, by one of your uncle's worthy

lieve, by one of your uncle's worthy

lieve, by one of your uncle's worthy friends."

"My God!" murmured the young girl, "what have I done to be the cause of so many crimes and to bring so much misfortune on myself and others?"

And after a silence, which the two men did not dare to interrupt, she said:

"Surely Mr. Wetherell is not still ignorant that I am in his house."

"He has just learned it. I knew, Miss Hetherington, that the situation is an embarrassing one for you; but consider that we could not do otherwise; it was a matter of life or death to you. You shall remain here as long as you wish. You are still very weak, and will be for a long time, and the slightest imprudence might be fatal to you, so I beg you will not think of departing before I give you permission. The circumstances surrounding your case are extraordinary; you cannot act as another woman might if she was not, as you are, surrounded by so many perils. Have patience, then, I bea."

"I will obey you, doctor," she replied sadly.

"Then, since you are ready to obey, let

"Then, since you are ready to obey, let me commence to give you my orders."
"Speak, doctor, order. I have no wish, no desire. Do with me what you will."
"In order that your security may be complete, it is necessary that you should remain quietly in this chamber, without going out or showing yourself: you must not approach that window which looks out upon the woods, for some one may see you, and it is of the utmost consequence that you should not be observed. No one must even suspect that this room is inhabited."
"I understand. Perhaps those wretches imagine that it is here that I have sought a refuge, and are watching the house."
"That is it exactly. And if you again fall into their hands—
It would be death—I know it?"
"But have no fear, said Porter; we will guard you safely."
And, as Marian gazed at him a second time in astonishment, not daring to ask who this man was, and why he interested himself in her. Porter smiled, and said:
"If the doctor will permit, I am going to give you a detailed history of these last few days, for it is necessary that you should be fully informed. When you know all, then we can act."

CHAPTER XIV.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Porter gazed at the young girl for a moment, then taking a chair he seated himself beside the bed and began:

"My dear Miss Hetherington, I see that you are wondering who I can be and why I should take the slightest interest in your affairs. Suffice I to say that I am an old friend of Paul Wetherell. Until within a year or two I lived in New York, where I was connected with the detective force. My father was a detective before me, and was killed while bravely performing his duty. When I heard of your situation, and knew the interest my friend Paul felt in you. A NARROW ESCAPE.

duty. When I heard of your situation, and knew the interest my friend Paul felt in you....."

Marian blushed,
"I determined to save you if I could, and thank God I have succeeded.
"I have been in communication with the police of New York, and have obtained precious information concerning these triends of your uncle, for it seems that they are well known in that city. The descriptions I have received leave no doubt in my mind as to their identity.
"Stanley is an old criminal with many allasse. He is the last descendant of a really respectable and aristocratic family. He has fallen from crime to crime-first a forger, then a robber, then a cutthroat. He recoiled before no crime, and his veritable courage and marvellous coolness made him one of the most dangerous men in whom the police interested themselves.

"He had with him a young woman, the describition of whom corresponds to that of Sarah, your nurse, and who passed for his daughter.
"With her assistance he committed a most extraordinary robbery from a prominent jeweller. He then disappeared from New York and nothing more was heard of him. All this occurred some years ago.

"Armstrong I have been able to ascertain but little about, except that he answers the description of a well-known gambler who has been absent from New York for some time. His association with Stanley and Sarah Farnham leaves no doubt as to the character of the man.

"So you see, Miss Hetherington, from what a set of precious rascals we have rescued you."

Marian made no reply. She buried her face in her hands and sank back upon the

what a set of receive the cued you."

Marian made no reply. She buried her face in her hands and sank back upon the pillow. Poor innocent girl, why had she fallen into the hands of such villains? What had she done that such terrible wrong should be inflicted upon her?

ceal a mocking smile.

And yet it was rather his eyes than his lips which smiled.

And yet it was rather his eyes than his lips which smiled.

However, this moment of satisfaction, short as it was, had been observed by some one, and that one was Arnistrong.

While the pedler was talking to Stanley the young man watched him, and beside the lighting up of Porter's eyes he noticed that at the moment he received the money from Stanley he for an instant forgot his frightful accent and said in pure English:

"Thank you, my good sir."

And Armstrong trembled as if he had suddenly discovered an enemy in this vulgar pedler. hen the man had gone he said to Stan-"You have made a confident of that man, o you know him? Are you sure of him?" "Why?"

"What makes you think so? Do you take for a fool that any one can deceive at pleasure?"
No. But let me tell you what I saw and ard," and he related what he had observed.
"I ought to have questioned that fellow," said Hetherington. "I know some German myself. I must say, however, that his accent was irreproachable."
"There is perhaps yet time," said Arm-

myself. I must say, however, that his accent was irreproachable."

"There is perhaps yet time." said Armstrong, "if we run after him."

"Oh! he is too far away. But we will follow him at a distance and watch him."

The two men started off down the road. Porter was just disappearing in the distance. They kept him in sight until they reached the village and saw him enter the hotel. They concealed themselves and waited. In half an hour a man came out of the house and a certain peculiarity in his manner of walking attracted Stanley's attention. He had noticed the same thing in the pedler. "It is he!" he murmured "You were right, Armstrong. That fellow was no pedler. But who the devil is he?"

Waiting until the man had passed, they then emerged from their place of concealment and followed him. He went straight to Paul Wetherell's house and entered it. "By heaven!" muttered Stanley, "the fellow was a spy of Wetherell's. After all, I believe that Marian is in that house, and I will know whether she is or not within 48 hours."

That same evening Stanley, Armstrong

hours."
That same evening Stanley, Armstrong and Hetherington held a consultation. Stanley expressed this opinion:
"Before attempting the same means adopted by our adversaries," he said, "we must try all others, and we have one at our

"The law." Armstrong looked at him in stupefaction, for Stanley had not the appearance of jok-This man, who had committed all kinds of crime, invoking the aid of the law was at the same time terrible and comical.

But Staniey proceeded calmly:
"We have the law on our side. When I say we, it is only a manner of speaking, for Armstrong, Sarah and I must disappear for the time being. We will remain in the background while the representatives of the law act.

the law act.

"Ah! ah! said Armstrong laughing, "the police fighting for us. What a spectacle!"

"It is a spectacle which you will shortly witness, sir," said Stanley.

"What is your plan? asked Hetherington, for I confess that I do not fully comprehend it."

hend it."

"I am going to explain, and you will soon understand it. You are Marian's uncle and guardian. You have the right, she being a minor, to call in the aid of the law in assisting you to find her."

"But what shall I say?"

"The truth—that your niece has been abducted." The truth—that your niece has been abducted."

"And who shall I accuse?"

"No one directly. Leave that to me, After you have made the complaint, an anonymous letter will warn the authorities that the young girl is at Wetherell's house, and that they will find her there. A search will be made, and as we are certain that

and that they will find her there. A search will be made, and as we are certain that Marian is concealed there, they will discover her. That is what we want, for she will be returned to us, and, once again in our hands, who will imagine a crime if she should happen to die suddenly? Every one will consider it a suicide."

The next morning Hetherington went to Dedham and consulted the police. Orders were immediately given to two officers to scour the country in search of the girl.

A few days later, the chief of police received the following letter:

"I hear that search is being made for Miss Hetherington, who has disappeared. There will be no difficulty in finding her at Mr. Paul Wetherell's house, if the police will take the trouble to search there."

Stanley, in writing this letter, had sought for a long time for a name to sign to it. Finally he decided on the following signature, which he proudly affixed: "A Friend of Morality."

Two officers were at once despatched to

of Morality."
Two officers were at once despatched to Wetherell's house.
At the moment of their arrival a man who was tranquilly smoking a cigar under a great oak rushed into the house precipitately. This man was Porter.

Bernard and the nurse were in the hall. "Quick," he cried, "quick, here are the 1. what are you afraid of?" asked the

"Well, what are you afraid of?" asked the nurse in astonishment.

"What? Why they have been sent upon complaint of Hetherington; they have guessed that Marian is here and are coming to make a search. We are lost. They will find the girl and restore her to her uncle and it will be death for her."

"What can we do?" exclaimed the old servant in despair.

"Can we conceal her?"

"Perhaps! Let us warn Master Paul."

"Is it best?"

"Yes, for he alone can give us the key of the cellar under the tower, where she will be in safety."

They rushed into Paul's room. They heard the steps of the police before the house.

"Hasten," said Paul; "the secret cellar opens from the main cellar. Bernard will conduct you. The key is in the third drawer of my bureau—the one near the window—that is it. Hurry! If they discover Marian she is lost. Ah! the monsters! Take Marian to the cellar, and one of you, you Bernard, remain with her. Keep her well covered, so that she may not take cold; the cellar is damp; and you, Porter, refuse absolutely to answer any questions of the police. Go, I beg you; do not lose a second. I hear them at the door. My God, protect Marian!"

Porter and Bernard hurried out; the first to receive the police and delay their entrance as long as possible, the other to seize Marian in his arms and bear her to the cellar.

pellar.
Porter opened the door.
"What do you wish?" he asked the officers.
"We have come to search the house,"

"We have come to search the house," replied one of them.
"Do you take us for smugglers or receivers of stolen property?"
"Not all."
"What then? But perhaps you had better come in. I will see if Mr. Wetherell is able to receive you."
The officers entered, and Porter after going into Paul's room came and beckoned them to follow him.
"Mr. Wetherell," said one of the policemen. "it has come to the ears of the

"It is false," cried Paul, "I am detaining no one."
"Will you allow us to search the house?"
"Certainly."
"If you will follow me, gentlemen," said Porter, "I will conduct you to all the chambers. And he proceeded slowly over the house, followed by the officers.
When he reached Marian's chamber in the tower, the nurse had had time to make disappear all traces of Marian's presence. She was seated in the room reading when the men entered.
This nurse was young: looking hardly more than 20, and possessing a most attractive face.

more than 20, and tive face.
"Who is that woman?" asked one of the

"Who is that woman?" asked one of the officers.

"Oh! that is the rurse." replied Porter.

The two men whispered together. Then one of them approached the woman and said:

"I have orders to conduct you to your uncle, Miss Hetherington."

Porter could not restrain a smile. The nurse made a movement of surprise, but upon a sign from Porter she remained silent.

"So be good enough to put on your things and accompany us," continued the officer. "You will also accompany us," he said to Porter.

ington, said:
"Danks, mein goot frent. You haf safe me."
Hetherington recognized the voice of the pedler and grew deathly pale. CHAPTER XV.

STANLEY TRIES A LITTLE MASQUERADING.
When Stanley learned of the misadventure of the police—for, considering him as the head of the enterprise directed against Marian, his accomplices rendered him a

pale and bit his lips until they bled and his

once.
"His presence at Wetherell's house, at

He smiled in a sinister fashion and re-flected.

"Marian!" said Stanley.

"Marian!" said Stanley.

"The nurse!" exclaimed Armstrong. flected.

That evening he assembled his accomplices to confer with them as to what should o done.

"The longer we wait," he said, "the more fficulties we shall find before us. In a few ways any action will be impossible."

"But how can we get her back?" asked etherington. "How can we take her withat attracting the attention of the police?"

"The police—you have nothing to do with the police. Have you not the right and can ou not attempt to get your niece back, who kept from you, against her will peraps?"

party.
"What can we do?" murmured Arm

strong. We cannot lay siege to Wetherell's house, bomberd it, or take it by famine."
"Why not, Armstrong?" asked Stanley, quietly. "We cannot, it is true, besiege it openly, or bombard it, but I do not see what

quietly. We cannot, it is true, besiege it openly, or bombard it, but I donot see what prevents our taking it by assault some dark night."

To take a house by assault in the middle of the of the night would make a pretty chapter in a romance," said Armstrong, "but such things do not occur in real life now-a-days."

"I know it; it seems extraordinary at first, and yet our enemies, for we must consider them as such, did what amounts to the same thing in carrying off the girl. Well, what they have done we can do ourselves. Are we less courageous and adroit?"

"No; but how can we manage it?"

"That is what we are to consider. After all the thing will not be difficult. To enter the house is mere child's play. The door once open, what shall we find behind it? A sick girl, a sick man, a nurse, the false pedier and an old servant. We then ought to handle them without trouble."

"I see only one objection," observed Armstrong.

"What?"

"You are right," replied Stanley. "And can rely upon me for information regarding all these points. I will see to that."
"You? And how will you ascertain?"
"I shall go to the house tomorrow and examine it."

"And how will you go?"

"I shall not go disguised as a pedler, but there are other disguises just as good."

"And what night shall we make the attempt?"

"Tomorrow, at midnight. Disguise your-"Tomorrow, at midnight. Disguise yourselves as much as possible. We must not
be recognized. We will adopt the tactics
of our enemies. The pedler who tricked us
so was disguised as a vagabond, so Sarah
says, the night he entered Marian's chamber. We must have no bloodshed except in
the last extremity; we must remember that
we are acting in the name of the law, and
if we introduce ourselves in the house by
stealth, in the dead of night, it is because
we wish to restore to an unhappy uncle the

steatth, in the dead of night, it is because we wish to restore to an unhappy uncle the niece who is so necessary to his existence."

The men separated for the night.
The next afternoon a wretched looking beggar left Hetherington's bouse and proceeded slowly along the road leading to Paul Wetherell's house; and whenever he met a passerby he extended his hand, murmuring in a low voice rendered tremulous by sickness and fear:
"Charity, if you please, in the name of God!"

"Charity, if you please, in the name of Gcd!"
At last he stopped and stood for a long time in the middle of the road.
He was in sight of Wetherell's house. Doubtless this house interested him especially, for he hid behind a clump of busnes and riveted his eyes upon it. One would have said that the building was uninhabited, for no one came out and not a sound proceded from it.

Perhaps this same idea came to the beggar, for he murmured, as if speaking to himself:
"Can I have arrived too late?"
But he was deceived. There was some one in the house. The door opened presently and a young woman came out and advanced in the direction of the beggar.

Then he came out of his place of concealment, and greening along so as not to he

ment and creeping along so as not to be seen he regained the road and walked along groaning and lamenting.

At first the nurse, for it was she, was afraid, but on seeing that the man was only a poor beggar she felt reassurred. Approaching him she said:

"What is the matter with you, my poor man? And why do you groan so?"

"My good woman, I am sick. I have fever, and I am dving of hunger."

"Poor fellow, you shall not die of hunger. Come with me, and I will get you something to eat."

"Poor fellow, you shall not die of hunger. Come with me, and I will get you something to eat."

"An! God will bless you, my young lady." Slowly and painfully he followed her to the house. At last they reached it, and she opened the gate. As they entered the yard the dogs set up a violent howling and sprang upon the beggar. The nurse could not restrain them, and it would undoubtedly have gone hard with the poor man if Bernard, on hearing the noise, had not hastened from the house and called the dogs off.

He eyed the beggar suspiciously at first, but seeing his wretched condition he was moved with pity and bade him enter the house. The three proceeded to a sort of hall adjoining Paul Wetherell's room, and which served as a dining-room.

Two doors opened from this room—one upon the courtyard behind the house and the other communicating with Paul's chamber.

The nurse placed food and drink before the beggar, and he began to eat slowly. Suddenly he heard a voice from the chamber calling Bernard. The old servant opened the door and entered, not without first casting a suspicious look upon the man. Through the open door the latter perceived Paul lying in his bed, and at the end of the room, through another door, also open, he saw a stairway leading to the story above.

"She is up there," he murmured, and he continued to eat leisurely.

When Bernard returned he arose and started to depart, overwhelming the old man with thanks and blessings, and as he left the house his little piercing eyes wandered from window to window, as if measuring their height above the ground.

"Well," he muttered to himself, "I know enough. We can make the attempt tonight."

This beggar, whom the reader has recognized as Staylar hed arrived at Wetherell's reader as Staylar hed arrived at Wetherell's

enough. We can make the attempt tonight."

This beggar, whom the reader has recognized as Stanley, had arrived at Wetherell's
house at an hour when Porter was absent.

This was fortunate for him, for the perspicacity of the old detective might have
penetrated his disguise.

He returned to Hetherington's house and
waited for the night. Giving orders to
Armstrong and Harris as to the parts they
were to play, he calmly made all his preparations.

arations.

At midnight they departed. The how was propitious and the weather favored them. It was a dark, cloudy night. The heat was oppressive, and the distant rum bling of thunder announced the approach of a story.

heat was oppeasive, and the distant rambing of thunder announced the approach of a storm.

"So much the better," said Stanley in a low voice. "The worse the weather the greater our chances of success. I fear only one thing, and that is that the thunder may awaken the people in the house. But at the same time it will be a great advantage to us, for if we make any noise it will not be heard."

When they reached the house they concealed themselves in the woods, and waited for a long time to assure themselves that all was quiet and to wait for the storm to burst forth.

"At any rate." said Stanley, "if the dogs howl, they will attribute it to the thunder and lightning."

There was not a ray of light issuing from the house. All was buried in darkness.

"At last," cried Stanley, "here is the rain. Shall we consider it as the signal?"

The three men crept slowly toward the house.

"Have you the meat. Harris?"

The three men crept slowly toward the house.

"Have you the meat, Harris?"

"Yes, I have six or seven pounds in the bag and strychnine enough on it to kill a hundred dogs."

"Well, be all ready to use it."

In fact, they could already hear the growling of the animals, and in a moment three or four dogs rushed to the gate, barking furiously.

Harris opened the gate and sprang into the yard. The other two men threw themselves upon the ground and awaited his signal.

The dogs became silent. Stanley and Armstrong listened; they heard a few feeble groans, then nothing more.

"It is done," said Stanley.

Harris gave a low, short whistle. It was the signal.

The two men arose and passed through

The two men arose and passed through the gate. Nothing moved in the house. No one had apparently heard the dogs. Op-pressive as the heat was all the windows were closed, probably on account of the Marian, his accomplices rendered him a minute account of what had taken place—and knew that the representatives of the law had not found the girl. he flew into a towering passion. The anger of this man did not manifest itself outwardly, by a flow of intemperate words. Apparently, he preserved all his calmness, but he became very

What Stanley hoped to do was to first enter an unoccupied chamber, and from that reach the other rooms, in one of which he believed that he should find Marian.

A merchant aligned the head day and available with the should find when the sho

room.
Where was he? He did not know.
He opened a dark lantern and looked cautiously around. But the room was bare and

tiously around. But the room was bare and empty.

Then he leaned out of the window.
"Come on," he said.
Stanley and Harris obeyed, and in a moment were beside him.
The storm raged furiously.
"Shut your lantern, Armstrong," said Stanley, unlocking with a skeleton key the door leading from this room. This door was that of Marian's chamber. Stanley pushed it and it stood wide open.

At the same time, Armstrong raising his lantern let its feeble rays wander about the room. room.

The three wretches could hardly restrain an exclamation of joy.
In the chamber were two beds and in each

CHAPTER XVI.

A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

For a moment the three men stood motionless, as if glued to the spot, not daring to advance for fear that their movements might awaken the sleepers.

Stanley observed that the nurse had thrown herself upon the bed without undressing, and said to his companions:

"She is upon the alert; the others may be also, and I am astonished that we have been able to proceed thus far without opposition. The storm has favored us decidedly. Now let us hurry, we have no time to lose;" and he made step towards Marian's bed.

A board in the floor creaked audibly.

Marian and the nurse opened their eves. Both comprehended the situation at a glance. A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

Marian uttered a feeble cry and sank back Marian uttered a feeble cry and sank back unconscious upon the bed. The nurse sprang to her feet and before Harris could throw himself upon her she rushed to the window and broke two pains of glass, which fell upon the ground below with a loud crash, and cried loudly:

"Help! help! murder!"

Harris drew a revolver and pointed it at the woman and was about to fire when some one seized his arm. He turned and found that it was Armstrong.

"No blood," he said. "Let that woman alone."

"No blood," he said. "Let that woman alone."
"But she will ruin us."
A howl of rage arose behind them and the two men quickly turned.
The scene had changed, but it was none the less curious.
The door remained open. Near it, preparing to go out, stood Stanley with the inanimate form of Marian in his arms. And before the door, that is to say in the hall, rose the form of a man, old Bernard.
Stanley did not draw back, but drew his knife, sustaining Marion with his other arm.

arm.
He made a step forward, only one, and re-

"Vat is dis? Vat you doin' here, mein frent?"

"The pedler!" exclaimed the three men. Stanley replaced Marian upon the bed. Then turning to his associates:

"The game is ours," he said. "We are three and they are only two?" replied a thin, sharp voice. "We are three!"

And at the same moment a man sprang through the window, which he had noiselessly opened while Porter was speaking. will remember, had been placed at Porter's service. He had gone to seek them in the afternoon, and that was the reason that he was absent when Stanley introduced himself into the house, disguised as a beggar. Warned by the cries of the nurse and by the sound of the broken glass the four men, who were sleeping on their arms, to use a military phrase, had at once sprung to their feet. And, while Porter and Bernard ran hastily up the stairs, the two detectives climbed up the ladder which had been left outside the tower by Stanley and his two companions.

companions.

The wretches finding themselves between the wretches finding themselves between two fires, drew near each other. Stanley had his knife and Armstrong and Harris their revolvers. The situation was a grave one for them, but they were too familiar with dangers of all kinds to lose their

with dangers of all kinds to lose their courage.

Stanley seized the dark lantern which Armstrong had placed upon a chair and extinguished it. All the actors in the scene were plunged into profound darkness.

Then, in the midst of this obscurity, there was an indescribable struggle, cries of distress and exclamations of rage.

Then for a third time the scene changed. A phantom, Paul Wetherell, a lamp in his hand, painfully climbed the stairs. He was pale as a ghost and his eyes glistened as if on fire. The feeble rays of the lamp fell upon the combatants.

"Marian! Marian?" he murmured in a despairing voice.

"Marian! Marian?" he murmured in a despairing voice.
But no one replied to this feeble exclamation, although all those there turned towards him.
Harris was fighting furiously with the two detectives. At the end of the room Stanley and Porter were rolling upon the door tightly bound in each other's embrace. But Stanley was the stronger, and he still held in his left hand his knife. Suddenly this knife glittered above Porter's head.
The nurse, terrified by this savage contest, had fied for safety to a corner of the chamber, where she had remained until this moment. Comprehending Porter's langer, she sprang upon Stanley and seized his arm. The wretch shook her as a cat would a mouse, but she still retained her hold.

Then there was a horrible struggle be-

would a mouse, but she still retained her hold.

Then there was a horrible struggle between these three beings. Stanley, Porter and the nurse.

Suddenly the struggle ceased, the nurse, holding the knife between her teeth, drew back a step or two. Porter, released for an instant, recoiled a little to regain his breath and again precipitate himself upon his eventy. enemy.
Stanley sprang to his feet and bounded to the window.

Stanley spraing to his leet and bounded of he window.

"Save yourselves if you can," he cried in hoarse voice.

Before Porter could prevent him he had eached the ladder and escaped, followed by his two companions. All this scene, with its multiplicity of deals, which we have been obliged to relate it length, lasted only a moment.

Paul Wetherell, overcome by weakness and emotion, had fallen upon the floor in the doorway, and his body lay there motioness. the doorway, and his body lay there motionless.

"Ah! my God! my poor master," murmured Bernard. "Let us hope that this imprudence will not cost him his life."

He raised him in his arms and bore him down the stairs to his chamber, while Porter and the nurse bent over Marian's bed and watched for some sign of returning consciousness.

A few spots of blood reddened the pillow upon which her head rested.

Porter was terrified.

"Can she have been wounded?" he said, and he examined her attentively. It was nothing but a slight scratch upon her forehead.

At last she opened her eyes and, casting

and he examined her attentivery. It was nothing but a slight scratch upon her forehead.

At last she opened her eyes and, casting an astonished look about her, she asked:

"What did I see? What has happened?" Porter made a sign to the nurse to be silent, and in an indifferent tone replied:

"You have seen nothing, Miss Marian, and nothing extraordinary has happened. You have only been a little delirious, and you have only been a little delirious, and you imagined that you were in some great danger. You pretended, in your fever, that you were surrounded by enemies who sought your life, and you called for help. Then we came, the nurse and I, and we remained beside you, trying to calm you, and awaiting your return to consciousness.

Marian looked doubtingly at them.

"Why is that window open?" she asked.

"Because it had been shut on account of the storm and the heat here was stifling. We wished to give you a little air."

"But the panes of glass are broken."

"The wind has been very violent. Listen to the gusts."

The young girl reflected a moment, shook her head, but said nothing. She was apparently convinced of the truth of what they told her. When she Irad again sunk into a sleep, Porter rubbed his hands in satisfaction.

"I have spared her a crisis which would

MARIAN PROPOSES.

ing about my dear fellow?
"Nothing," replied Wetherell, endeavoring to conceal his emotion: "tell Marian—Miss Hetherington, that I will come to her room a cry of distress. at once."
When Paul entered Marian's chamber, the young girl greeted him with a pleasant

mile.
"Mr. Wetherell," she said, "I wanted to ee you to thank you for all that you have lone for me."
The young man appeared greatly emarrassed, and did not reply for a moment. Finally he said:
"Miss Hetherington, I owe you an explanation which I have not given you. planation which I have not given you comer because I have been very danger-busly ill. Extraordinary events have

ously ill. Extraordinary events have brought us together."
Marian inclined her head.
"Twice, I do not know whether you recollect it, under the impulse of immediate danger which threatened you, you found yourself before me, and asked aid and protection, as you doubtless would have done of any honest man. This prayer I confess I did not at first comprehend. I repulsed you; you and your family were strangers to me. You must pardon me for having hesitated, I did not realize that your life was in peri. I did not guess it until that night I saw you fall from your chamber window in an excess of delirium. Your nurse assisted your fall by pushing you —. I saw it all, but it

"it I had not been sick, continued Faul, "it I had assisted in your abduction I should not have had you brought to this house. It is not the place for you; I know it and you know it also. Fortunately every one is ignorant of your presence here. They know of your disappearance, but do not know what has become of you. I have an uncle in New York. I will write to him and I am uure that he will gladly receive you into his amily."

me that he will gladly receive you into his amily."

Marian appeared to be profoundly moved.

"Do you wish me to leave you?" she said.

"It will be best," replied Paul. "If it hould be known that you are here it would occasion unpleasant remarks."

"Perhaps," said Marian sadly, "you had better write to your uncle."

Paul turned to leave the room.

"I thank you, Mr. Wetherell," she conjuned, "for all that you have done, and it is useless for me to say that I shall ever remember that it is to you that I owe my life."

I have told you, Miss Hetherington, that honest man would have done all that I to done. I beg you to think no more have done. I beg you to think no more of it."

He moved towards the door. A low sob from Marian arrested his steps.

"What is it?" he cried, turning back. "Are you ill?"

Marian did not reply. Her body shook convulsively and tears streamed through her hands in which her face was buried.

Paul was deeply affected. He longed to spring forward and clasp her in his arms.

A long, despairing cry burst from the young girl's breast.

"Paul!"

may be unwomanly in me, Paul Weth rell, to say so, but since the day you saved ne from a horrible death in the bog, I have oved you."

A smile of happiness overspread Paul's ace, but he repressed it and said somewhat "I am a poor man, Miss Hetherington, and have no right to love you."
"And if you are poor I have enough and ore than enough for us both."
"Alas!"

"Oh! this is too horrible!" murmured Marian.

"There is no time to lose," continued Porter. "I am going to Mr. Hetherington's house at once. The men are still there, or, at least, they were an hour ago. One of my men has just returned from there."

Putting a revolver in his pocket, Porter summoned two detectives and the three left the house.

Marian watched them until they disappeared at a turning of the road. Then throwing herself into Paul's arms, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Paul! Paul! From what a set of wretches have you rescued me. I thank God for having brought such a deliverer in my hour of need."

CHAPTER XIX.

RETRIBUTION.

Porter and his companions approached Hetherington's house, but before they reached it they saw two forms glide across the road and disappear in the woods.

"There are our men," cried Porter. "Quick, let us follow them. They must not escape us." "The wished to give you a little air."

"But the panes of glass are broken."

"The wind has been very violent. Listen to the gusts."

The young girl reflected a moment, shook her head, but said nothing. She was apparently convinced of the truth of what they told her. When she find again sunk into a sleep, Porter rubbed his hands in satisfaction.

"I have spared her a crisis which would have been fatal to her. If Dr. Lawrence was here he would commend me for what have done."

He left the nurse with Marian and went down to inquire about Paul Wetherell.

He had recovered from his weakness, and, as happiness is certainly one of the best means of cure, Bernard find told him that Marian was safe and well, and this news had done more for him than all the medicines in the world could have accomplished.

The night passed thus; no one thought of sleep after the exciting events which had taken place.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MARIAN PROPOSES.

The next morning Paul found himself

MARIAN PROPOSES.

The next morning Paul found himself better than he had been for weeks. Marian was safe and his heart was filled with a supreme happiness. From Porter he now learned, for the first time, all that had taken place during his illness: Marian's deadly peril and her abduction to save her life.

Tears rolled down his cheek as he grasped Porter's hand and thanked him for all that he had done.

To gain in the slightest upon Stanley and his associate.

The two reached the end of the path, and without stopping for an instant strang forward upon the clearing.

This clearing was the terrible bog in which, as the reader will remember, Marian so nearly lost her life.

As Porter and his man reached the spot two frightful cries rent the air.

Stanley and Armstrong were buried to the knees in the black mud.

"We are lost." murrowed Stanley. "if we

He recalled that some months before, when he first arrived in Dedham, he had en he first arrived in Dedham, he had messed an agony similar to his, that of a nug girl, a mere child, who was buried in same terrible mud. And he and Armong, concealed behind the bushes, had tehed without paying any heed to her se for help.

watched without paying any need to her cries for help.

And be shrieked, as Marian had done:
"Help! Help! I am dying! I suifocate!"
And suddenly, as if to complete the vision, he saw the bushes upon the margin of "Look!" he cried to his companion, "do you see them, there upon the bank?"

Armstrong cast a terrified look in the direction indicated by Stanley, and uttered

a cry of distress.

A few steps away stood three men motionless as statues; three men who gazed at them, without making a movement to come to their assistance.

The two men extended their hands supplicatingly and begged for mercy.

The black slime had now reached their breasts.

"Pity!" they cried in hoarse voices, now almost indistinct—"pity!"

But the three men did not move.

Slowly, almost imperceptibly, they sank. The black mud mounted to their necks.

The end was near! the punishment! the justice of God! They were in the hands of a pitlless ayenger! pistice of God! They were in the hands of a pitiless avenger!

Then the two heads disappeared. The green surface appeared undisturbed and nothing marked the place where these two beings had yielded up their lives.

Then the three men who had witnessed this hideous spectacle withdrew silently. Their brows were covered with a cold perspiration, and they staggered like drunken men.

spiration, and they staggered like drunken men.

Returning to Hetherington's house they found it empty. Francis and Sarah had disappeared.

The two detectives went at once to Boston, and Porter repaired to Paul Wetherell's. "My father is avenged, Miss Hetherington," said Porter quietly, and in a few words he related the horrible fate which had overtaken Stanley and Armstrong.

"It is perhaps best, after all," he said, "for now your troubles will not have to be paraded before a curious public. Your uncle and Sarah Farnham have gone, and you will probably never hear of them again."

mured:
"Forgive me, Marian. I have cruelly wronged you, but I have paid dearly for it. Oh! cursed gold! you have been my ruin!"
Marian replied with a tender look and a gentle pressure of the hand. Then, without a struggle, the soul of the wretched man passed to its last account.

Marian turned to Paul, who stood beside passed to its last account.

Marian turned to Paul, who stood beside her, and said:

"My inheritance has been a tragic one, but it has brought me happiness after sorrow, for, but for it, I should never have met you, Paul, dear, and what would my life have been without you?"

[THE END.] HOW TO BECOME PLUMP.

and Graceful Outlines.

[The Epoch.]

It may be safely asserted that seven, if not eight, of every 10 young ladies would be improved in face and figure by the addibe improved in face and ngure by the tadartion of 10 or 15 pounds to their weight. Now, in most cases where the want of plumpness is not the result of positive disease calling for medical treatment, these ease calling for medical treatment, these "I awe no right to love you."
"And if you are noor I have enough and more than enough for us both."
"Als!"
"Oh! Marian, do not tempt me. I feel I have no the strength to resist. Oh! I am a coward. All my good resolutions are seatted that you should never know my love, for I have no right to love you."
"Because I am poor."
"And why?"
"Cook here, Paul Wetherell, do you know that, if it were necessary, I would willingly fing my millions into the sea for the sake of your love, Say the word and I will do it."
"God help you, Marian! I have been a fool I suppose, but I really wish that you weight believe I love were poor that you might believe I love were recovered and the mounts they might be called, because they add the finishing to the to beauty—may be easily acquired in a few months by cutting out the following limits and pasting them on the mirror, where they may be daily seen and heeded. The famous Mr. Banting, who reduced his weight by more than 50 pounds in one year, found that sugar was the most fattening thing that he could eat. Hence, to implement that the could eat. Hence, to implem extra pounds-beauty pounds they might

THE PLAINT OF THE WINDMILL.

[J. Campbell in Puck.]

No matter what the weather, And seeing just the self-same things For days and weeks together! This being perched upon a hill Most wearisome I'm finding; And how I hate the heaps of corn Which I'm forever grinding!

I'm tired of the bustling wind

That keeps my sails all whirling; I'd like to have some say myself In setting them a-twirling. But most of all I'm wearied out With all those artist fellows, Who sis and daub, day after day, With reds and browns and yellows.

I hate their painting jargon of "Tones," "shadows" "lights" and "distance"; Had I my way, then every one I'd wipe out of existence.

And "charming," "quaint" and "picturesqu I can't hear without wincing; And oft I wish I'd some way of But still I'd cheerfully bear all And my resentment smother, If every picture of me was

Not different from the other. A Young Race Horse Owner.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]
"Here is a little man 12 years old," says Saratoga letter, "probably the youngest the world. His name is D. J. McCarthy of San Francisco. Although he wears knee breeches and roundabout jacket, he sports a man's season badge from his buttonhole. His father, who is here with him, gave the boy two was ago a pair of Shetland ponies and a "We are lost," murmused Stanley, "if we cannot extricate ourselves."

But every effort that they made caused them to sink still deeper.

Then a vision passed before Stanley's

wagon, paying \$405 for the outfit, equal to some of the veterans, but is a good for one of his age, and talks very for one of his age, and talks very ably on the resources and growth of California, etc."

# TO BE A SOLDIER.

Physical Requirements that Not Many Applicants Can Meet-Chances for Promotion in the Regular Army. [Portland Press.]
"Then what few men are out of employ-

ment and want to go into Uncle Sam's service are most of them not up to the said Lieutenant Cusick, who is in charge of the recruiting office recently It is the first opened in Maine for a great many years, perhaps the first since the days of the war. The lieutenant continued: "The United States army wants 1500 men at once to bring its strength up to the 25,000 required by the act of Congress. So far we have had but 21 applications in Portland and only three of them have been The marriage of Marian to Paul Wetherell took place a short time afterward.
Years rolled by. One stormy winter's day an old man, a beggar, thinly clad and shivering with the cold, presented himself at Wetherell's house and begged for food. It was given him in the kitchen and, after dovouring it he arose and started for the door, but his strength failed him and he sank upon the floor in a swoon.

Marian was called, and the bent over the prostrate body. She suddenly shuddered and drew back. She had recognized in this unfortunate being her uncle.

At her order he was taken up stairs and laid upon a bed in one of the chambers. There for weeks he lay a prey to a raging fever. Every care and attention were bestowed upon him, but it was evident that he could not live. Just before his death he recovered consciousness and gazing upon his niece, who stood beside his bed, he murmured:

"Borrive me, Marian I have cruelly"

be as good as the other so that in case of these weaknesses of these weaknesses of these weaknesses of the eyes. In many causes of these weaknesses of the eyes. In many causes of these weaknesses of the eyes. In many causes of these weaknesses of the eyes. In many causes of these weaknesses of the eyes. In many causes of these weaknesses of the eyes. In many causes of these weaknesses of these weaknesses. The properties of the eyes. In many cases defects of the signated habits, too much rum and tobacco, are common causes of these weaknesses of these weaknesses. The eyes of these of the eyes. In many cases defects of the eyes. In many cases offects of th chest, and have a chest expansion of 2½ inches; for 5 feet 10 inches the required minimum is 155 pounds for weight, 35½ inches chest and 2½ expansion; for 6 feet the weight is 169, the chest measurement 36½, expansion 2½. You see it does not necessarily follow that a man must be an athlete to join the army, as the tables to which the professors of physical culture train their pupils to have a standard of chest measurement somewhere near 40 inches for a man 6 feet tall. But we want good average, well-built and healthy men, without any defects physically. So far we have secured three out of every twenty applicants. But I don't think this small proportion is any sign that the vigor of the youth of Maine is departing. For many reasons the men who apply are not fair samples."

"Are the inducements offered by the ser-

samples."
"Are the inducements offered by the sersoldier gets \$13 a month with his board and clothes. He enlists for five years, and must stay in the service until his term expires, unless he can get the secretary of war to allow his discharge. By good behavior he gets an increase of \$1 a month during the third year of service, \$2 during the fourth and \$3 during the fifth. If he is promoted, he gets further additions to his pay. He may become a corporal, a sergeant, a quartermaster or a commissary; he may even go higher, and by bassing an examination before a board of officers get certified for an examination at Fort Monroe, Va. If he passes at the forth he may then become a commissioned officer, starting as a second lieutenant."

"Do many avail themselves of the opportunity?"

Point have the first chance, and of late the have filled all the vacant commissions. Practically very few men rise in the army from the ranks to a commission. Additional Drum, however, the property of the p

and fresh butter, make a delicious dish, rapidly fattenine. Eat often and very seven toor that you might believe I love you were too that you might believe I love you were too that you might believe I love you were too that you might believe I love you were too that you might believe I love you were too the property of the property A curious electric phenomenon is reported from Favette township, Hillsdale county, Thursday evening a lively thunder shower passed over that region, during which the play of lightning was peculiarly frequent and vivid. Just before the storm broke Amos J. Biggs, a farmer living midway between Hillsdale and Jonesville, who is quite baid, his head being smooth and shiny, went into his back yard to frighten away some casts that were fighting on the woodpile. So intent were they on exterminating one another as to allow Farmer Biggs to approach within a few feet of them. At the same instant there was a great crash, and an electric bolt struck the woodpile, scattering it and stiffening the cats in an intense rigor mortis. Aside from a prickly sensation and sudden contraction of the muscles, Mr. Biggs experienced no unpleasant effects. The fluid passed down his body, tore the works of his watch to pieces, breaking the cover, ripped his left trouser's leg from top to bottom, and burst his left boot, tearing the upper clear from the sole. When he entered the house his wife fainted. Unconscious of the cause the farmer hastened to bring her to. The first words she uttered, "Oh, Amos, the devil has set his mark on you!" excited his curiosity, and he looked in the glass and found the image of a black cat photographed in silhouette on his bald front. The rates "whiskers," teeth, and even the hairs on its tail were reproduced with exquisite minuteness. Curiosity being satisfied, they tried to remove the obnoxious marking, using such homely remedies as soapsuds and scouring-bricks, vinegar and ashes, etc., but to no purpose. However, in the morning the picture was much faded, and by noon it had quite disappeared.

A Flirtation Catastrophe

[Springfield Homestead.]
A little flirtation brought a good-looking A little firtation brought a good-looking young man into the same seat with a Springfield young woman on a railroad train the other day. Perhaps several such incidents have occurred this summer. In this particular instance the conversation moved briskly, and the young man soon told where he lived, this fair companion immediately remarked that she had a lady friend who was engaged to a gentleman in that town; moreover, that the gentleman to whom the lady was engaged was a widower, and in the fair speaker's opinion, decidedly too old and quite unsuitable for the affianced lady. In response to delicate inquirtes from her fellow-passenger the Springfield young woman went on to say more uncomplimentary things about the man her friend was to marry, decrying somewhat his social position and his family. By and by the train stopped, and as the young man bade the young woman a polite farewell ha said, "That man is my father."

Scene in a third-class restaurant, Aug. 17

1887. Old man-"Waiter, bring me a rump

Old man—"Waiter, bring me a rump steak; have it very rare indeed."
Waiter—"Yissir."
(Exit waiter.)
From the depths—"Stawk!"
Presently the waiter appears with the steak, done brown.
Old gent—"Waiter! This steak is cooked as hand as sole leather; change it."
Waiter—"Change it? Yissir. Rare? Yissir."
Presently the man returned with the meat cooked still more thoroughly, and it was again sent back. After the third return the tired waiter said: "Sir, cook he says thet how as this meat can't be made rare, and how as he has tried it three times and he'll have to give it up."
Exit old gent, in disgust.

Cuarding Against Contingencies

# HOWARD'S LETTER.

Inefficient Service of Corporations.

Difficulties Endured When the Train Was Late.

Impertinence of a Petty couldn't Subaltern.

A Messenger Boy Who Was Not Well Posted.

Many Annoyances While Riding on a Bobtail Car.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- Fifty-five minutes Was the engineer embarrassed, the conductor worried, the depotmaster surprised?

Was the engineer embarrassed, the conductor worried, the depotranser surprised?

Not at all.

There were 150 of us on the Shere line from Boston to New York. The train started promptly, as usual, at 1 o'clock. It was due in the Grand Central depot at 7, and it arrived there late, as usual, and on this occasion 55 minutes behind time.

What of it?

Well, considerable of it. In the first place it is the habit of the managers of that road to disappoint the travelling public. Precisely how many engagements they have lost for their patrons, how much discomfort, missing they have brought about it would be difficult to say. On this occasion to 100 parts and the proportion of this seems rather a broad aspatiant to the delay of 55 minutes behind time.

Was due in the Grand Central depot at 7, and it arrived there late, as usual, and on this occasion 55 minutes behind time.

What of it?

Well, considerable of it. In the first place it is the habit of the managers of that road to disappoint the travelling public. Precisely how many engagements they have lost for their patrons. how much discomfort, missen turned up by steam-heating companies. Other miles have been turned up by rival gas companies. Other miles have been turned up by rival gas companies. Other miles have been turned up by rival gas companies. Other miles have defined not of time. Now, you know the original are in a condition of utter barbarism, and of time. Now, you know the original are in a condition of utter barbarism, and of time. Now, you know the original of time of the proportion of a roll the collection to make, but it is nevertheless a true one assertion to make, but it is nevertheless as true one cleak difference of opinion in regard to the coinsumfont of this staple article of lood the more agreed to the consumption of this staple article of food the more agreed to the consumption of this staple article of the consumption of this staple article of lood the more agreed to the consumption of this staple article of lood the more agreed to the consump of time. Now, you know the original creator is supposed to have done considerworld making in six days, but whether that be so or not you and I and

dy know that six days' work means much to us all, sometimes absolute success, big gathering of men and women. A clergyman sat next me whose favorite daughter is lying very low in Atlantic City. He wanted to catch the 8 o'clock train from

Jersey City, which has some connection in Philadelphia with an Atlantic City train. The anxiety with which the good man consulted his watch, the eagerness with which Questioned the Porter,

of the train-four of them, by the way, between Boston and New York had

the sleeping car conductor and the con-

I returned it to the president of the company with my compliments and asked for the frank of 1887. and asked for the frank of 1887, whereupon he marked on the outside the figure "seven" in red ink, over the figure "six," and sent me a line to the effect that those franks were as good in 1887 as they had been in 1886. I have not had occasion to use one of them until this morning, when I sent a message of some importance of sevenes 15 words telling the mes-

Why is It?

We have a mayor with autocratic power, but of no earthly use, so far as these great and significant nuisances are concerned. n plunging us into an never-to-be-forgotten misery. In parlor car Mystic was a body supervise them? When you come to the insolence of the car companies, does the insolence of it?

The elevated railroad system has been of immense pecuniary benefit to the city of That Cyrus W. Field and Jay Gould and Russell Sage, and chief among them all, Samuel J. Tilden, made imperial fortunes out of the system, yes. Why not? One would think, according to the wild news-

enterprises for humanity's sake, for benevolance, by the beasure of toying with my pasteboard and punching holes in it—were equalled only by the look of absolute dejection which mantled his countenance when he found that instead of arriving in New York at 7 o'clock, it would be hard on to the hour of 8, his train gone, his daughter unseen for another 12 or 15 hours.

In the remote corner a pudgy figured, pretty-faced blonde attracted attention during the entire trip by reason of a little poodle, which, contrary to rules and regulations, she carried in her arms most of the time, feeding it on bonbons, petting and caressing it. Her face and name are well known in the amusement world. She has been East for her health, or possibly for a mere vacation, I don't know the exact circumstances, but she was due in the company of which she is a prominent member on Monday evening last. Circumstances over which she had no control forced her to wire an apology to her manager, accompanied by a positive promise to be present, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Wednesday evening's performance. A delayed eastern train made it impossible for her to catch the early morning train from Boston, and she did the next best thing, as she sunposed by taking that large constants.

BREAD AND BREAD-MAKING

ous Countries.

cusion to use one of them until this morning, when I sent a message of some importance, of perhaps 16 words, telling the message who took it that it was important, and that I wished they would hurry it along. Half an hour after the boy returned and said. "The lady word must the office save and said in the presence of the company."

If appears the manager of some more office was standing by the lady who acts as receiver, and when the boy informed her of m vair prise and my suggestion that If they could have to make a complaint, he steeped gallantly to the front and sent word to me that threats had no weight with him. He managed his office to suit himself.

Some the company is president and my suggestion that if they could be so ignored to the country of the managed his office to suit himself.

Some the company is president and my suggestion that if they could be so ignored the form of the country of the managed his office to suit himself.

Some the company is president and my suggestion that if they could be so ignored the office was standing by the lady who acts as receiver, and when the boy informed her of m vail to be so ignored the standing by the lady who acts as receiver, and when the boy informed her of m vail to the regulation of the company.

If appears the manager of the office was standing by the lady who acts as receiver, and when the boy informed her of m vail the receiver the company is present to the result of the word in the receiver below the standing by the miled to the propagation of the country of the first took managed his office to suit himself.

Some the table of the presence of the manager of the office of the word in the presence of the manager of the office of the word in the presence of the manager of the office of the word in the presence of the manager of the office of the word in the presence of the manager of the office of the word in the presence of the manager of the office of the word in the presence of the manager of the office of the word in the presence of the manager of the

loaf assumes the proportion of a roll the size of a man's forearm and four feet long. In any French village about meal times, grown people and children may be seen walking sedately along the streets with a four-foot stick of bread thrust under each

walking sedately along the streets with a four-foot stick of bread thrust under each arm. A careless youngster sometimes forgets arm. A careless youngster sometimes forgets himself to the extent of letting the hindmost himself to the latter himself to the hindmost himself the hindmost himself to the hindmost himself to the hindmost himself to the hindmost himself to the hindmost hims

the first 100 years of its existence it groped with the pace of snails; today it fairly jumps with a speed of a mountain goat from point to point, and the elevated rail-roads have made it possible for men who work below Canal street to dine in comfort in One Hundredth street, and One Hundred and Fiftieth street at that But for all that, the elevated rail-road system has developed of late a pernicious activity along the line of utter insolent disregard of public weal and public comfort, which is amazing, and which 50 years ago, would have stamped the man who engineered it as rascals, as frauds, as robbers of the community. Why, my dear boy, we are packed into these elevated rail-road cars like pins into a paper. There is no pretence of comfort, none of decency, and as for safety, it is the very last thing considered.

Nonsense. There is no law that touches them. Samuel J. Tilden was the most astute wire-puller this generation knew.

He drew the charter under which the wait the dough and cloggy; a few days later it loses as astute wire-puller this generation knew.

Caravans Going Long Distances

And the state of t veniences.

Tada Boston, but it is tryleal of a condition of affairs that reigns from Maine to Georgia from Cape Cod to the Pacific slope. I find in treating of nuisances, as pleasures, the best plan to be togive illustrations of which I am personally cognizant. The wild hurral of the newspapers amounts to nothing understanding the property of the newspapers amounts to nothing understanding the property of the newspapers amounts to nothing understanding the newspapers amounts to nothing understanding the property of the newspapers amounts to nothing understanding the property of the newspapers amounts to nothing understanding the property of the newspapers amounts to nothing understanding the property of the

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Miss Laura Minkler, a blind woman, is preaching effective temperance sermons in Iowa. Jockey West, who was terribly injured on he track at Saratoga on August 29, died

The people of Fostoria, O., were recently reated to a trotting race at night, the track and grounds being illuminated by natural gas.

Canadians to terms.

The New York pilots' fund, it is reported, was filched by the absconding secretary of the harbor commissioners, but the commissioners, it is understood, will make good the loss. Latest reports from the seat of the Black-leet troubles in the Northwest Territory in-licate that about 300 warriors have donned heir war paint and serious trouble is an-

Among the attractions on the occasion of President Cleveland's visit to Atlanta is to be a sham battle. Four batteries of artilery, 10 companies of cavalry and 6000 mantry will engage.

Great excitement was caused in Greenville, O., one morning last week, by finding the doors of the county treasury room and vault open and \$48,000 missing. The treasurer claims that the money has been stolen

night the woods were being searched for him, and if found he will be lynched.

Colonel T. O. Sully, aged 70, for many years chief inspector of the cotton exchange in New Orleans, committed suicide, Friday, by drowning.

The women of the Anti-Poverty Society of New York city have agreed to hold a fair, the proceeds to go to the United Labor campaign fund. A charter for a national trade assembly to be composed of shoemakers, has been granted by the executive committee of the Knights of Labor.

The French Atlantic Cable Company announces that communication with Europe has been restored and that the company is now ready to accept telegrams. Spade Sunshine, a Cherokee Indian, was executed at Tahlequah, I. T., on Friday for the murder of Long John, another Indian, on Christmas night last in the Cherokee Nation

Fears are felt at Duluth, Wis., that the schooner David Dows, the largest schooner on the lakes and valued at \$60,000, foundered in the recent gale on Lake Superior, with all hands, about 15 souls.

President Cleveland having declined to attend the fair at Dallas, Tex., the News of that city says he has deliberately foregone the plasure of seeing the only genuine five-legged calf in the world."

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is building a signal tower, to be 30 feet in height, which will enable the operator to see around the curves for a long distance in either direction. The general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States and Canada convened at Greenville, Penn., Thursday. The deliberations of this body will be of interest to about 5,000,000 people in the United States and British America.

drowned.

The casting of the stem of the new United States cruiser Charleston has been successfully accomplished at San Francisco. The stem weighed fully 16,000 pounds, and is said to be the largest casting ever made on this continent.

Wednesday's fire at Newburg, Ont.. was a very disastrous one. Nearly 50 families are without shelter, and every business man in the place suffered, and only two or three had any insurance, and these only for small amounts.

demolished.

Three more lives have been lost in the new aqueduct for New York city. Thomas Kelly, Michael Crowe, and a man named Walters were buried 120 feet deep Friday night by a cave-in. Engineer Thompson had just gone through the tunnel and pronounced it safe. The steamships City of Columbia and City of Atlanta were sold by auction in New York on the 9th inst., under a judgment of foreclosure, to Charles M. English, the former for \$150,000 and the latter for \$80,000. Both vessels are wooden, and were built in 1881 and 1875 respectively.

Richard Halley, in a drunken frenzy, attempted to murder his write in New York, Friday, cutting her head open with a hatchet and inflicting fatal injuries. He also attacked and severely injured a woman visiting in the house and defied the neighbors and police, but was finally made a prisoner.

While ascending a flight of stairs in the hotel at Hurricane, asmall town in Putnam county, W. Va., on Wednesday night, Rev. William Tully fell. A pistol in his pocket was discharged and he was fatally shot. The bullet entered his body near the heart, and he died in a few minutes. He was 30 years of acce.

of age.

Representatives of all the prominent strawboard manufactories in the country are in Chicago to reorganize their old association, the Union Strawboard Company, into a new trust, which is to have a capital of \$500,000, and is to have complete control of the strawboard manufactured in the country. country.

were ditched and wrecked.

The Manitoba railroad extension reached the crossing of Beaver creek, virtually the Fort Assiniboine station, at sundown on the 8th inst. The garrison turned out, and the Twentieth Regiment band greeted the tracklayers with music. Some \$5000 changed hands on the result, most of the betting being on the track reaching there by Dec. 5.

The Concord Manitor reports the

betting being on the track reaching there by Dec. 5.

The Concord Monitor reports that the harvest in New Hamphshire has been a disappointment. The crops promised well at one time, but the excessive rains and the lack of sunshine have caused failures. Repeated wetting has reduced the quality of the great hay crop. Grain has been a half crop as a whole, and the potato crop is a failure. The Monitor says the cause of this failure of what promised to be a wonderful harvest is too much water.

Ex-Premier Wilder of the Hawaiian

derful harvest is too much water.

Ex-Premier Wilder of the Hawaiian Steamship Company has arrived at San Francisco from London. Being asked with reference to the loan for which he was negotiating 'in London he replied that bonds for \$1,500,000 had been placed, and within 24 hours of the time when the news of the Hawaiian trouble was received he would have been in possession of the money. He claimed that the delay caused by this news is only temporary, and within three months the loan will be negotiated.

A double killing is reported from Lafay.

He claimed that the delay caused by this news is only temporary, and within three months the loan will be negotiated.

A double-killing is reported from Lafayette county, Ark. Two Irishmen got into a drunken quarrel on Thursday at Lee's store, on the Long Branch, when one of them drew a kmife and stabbed the other, inflicting a wound which resulted in death. A citizen of the name of Woods undertook to arrest the murderer and hold him till an officer could be found. The murderer then attacked Woods, who killed him instantly with a shotgun. Woods surrendered to a deputy sheriff and was acquitted.

George Wearne, an English mechanic, was convicted at Erie, Penn., on Wednesday, of bigamy. Wearne left his wife and three children in Cornwall, Eng., 15 years ago. His letters grew few and far between, and his wife and daughters finally started to hunt him up, commencing in Maine. When they found him here he had just married a young woman. Wearne was a prominent member of the Sons of St. George. He has been expelled and the entire order here joined the wronged wife in the prosecution of her faithless husband.

Miss Lyles of Mobile was the heroine of the steamship Knickerbocker, which encountered a hurricane during a recent voyage to New Orleans. She was placed aboard the ship at this port by her father, and was travelling alone. While the storm was at its height, and the waters were washing over the ship, she remained calm and hopeful, encouraging the women by her example, and doing much to prevent a panie. Her heroism has received the highest praise in New Orleans from all who were aboard the Knickerbocker.

A special to the New Orleans Picayune from Key West says: It is learned that the filibusterers who left here for Cuba were seen by the authorities to land from a small sloop boat near Matanzas at noon on the 7th. The landing was made in two skiffs. Troops continue to patrol the coast, while gunboats are cruising off shore. The expedition started from Pine Key, an island distant about 25 miles from here, where the r

cause he is not a political partisan of the appointing officer—because he is not a political partisan of the appointing officer—also violates the law.

He Lives in Michgan.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The champion honest man of this county lives in Detroit. At a late hour Saturday night some one broke a pane of glass in a window of the Cass Avenue Hotel. As the culprit was not seen, it was supposed to have been the work of boys. At 7 o'clock yesterday, morning a glazier called at the hotel with a pane of glass and the materials to set it, and handed the following episte to the proprietor:

DETROIT, Aug. 7, 1887.

DEAR SIP—I was down town Saturday night and I got drunk, and in castching myself my hand went through the window. As 1 did not care to stopi the coller over sunday so I ran. I send this nant to the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone to the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone to the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone to the color over sunday so I ran. I send this nant through the window. As 1 did not care to stopi the color over sunday so I ran. I send this nant to the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone to the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone to the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone to the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone to the accident or whatevery or may call fill overone to the citizens. Addresses were also made to the citizens. Addresses were also made the called at the hour through the evolution of the Carled at the notice of the Carled at

# SOMETHING NEW

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

by publican party in the State.

The window-glass workers have secured their first victory in the contest with the manufacturers, the factory at Findlay, O., having agreed to the 10 per cent. advance ley, New York, Wednesday, several persons were injured, hop yards were devastated, craps were runed and some stock was killed. Fifty barns were unroofed, and Alfred W. Gifford's house at South Berne was demolished.

Three more lives have been lost in the Work Daily Commercial Bulletin's fire record for August shows a total \$8,317,500, against \$13,000 and will be made in Italy.

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having agreed to the 10 per cent. advance in wages asked for, and started up its fires. The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin's fire record for August shows a total loss in the United States and Canada of \$8,317,500, against \$13,000,000 in August, 1886. The average August losses for 10 years have been about \$7,000,000.

The decision in the cases of the condemned Chicago Anarchists will be given during the fall term of the Illinois Supreme Court, which opens at Ottawa today. The general impression seems to be that the court stands six to one in favor of affirming the sentence of the lower court.

In furtherance of the war on bucket shops the Chicago Beard of Trade has cut off quotations from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. The members of the latter express much indignation at the proceeding, although they readily secured the quatations through private sources.

At Friday's session the Lutheran General Council in Greenville, Penn., adopted a new form of marriage ceremony. The form, as regards its arrangement of parts, was in use in the sixteenth century. The German Home Mission committee reported \$5457 received and \$5454 disbursed. Nineteen missionaries are employed.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in the September report, makes a statement of the cotton product tested by distribution, which shows that his final estimates, made seven months before the close of the commercial year, have indicated the crop within a fraction of 1 per cent four years out of five since 1881.

A curious fact, as the outcome of the onslaught made on Statistician Dodge of the

cent. four years out of five since 1881.

A curious fact, as the outcome of the onslaught made on Statistician Dodge of the agricultural bureau by the Louisville (Ky.) tobacco dealers is developed in the actual gathering of the tobacco crop. It is said that owing to recent rains the harvest will equal, if not exceed, the estimate which Mr. Dodge, under compulsion from the Louisville dealers, was compelled to withdraw.

country.

Counsel for Wilson, convicted of strangling his wife and sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday at Rochester, N. Y., has filed anotice of appeal to the New York general term. This in itself acts as a respite until the motion for appeal is decided. Preparations for the hanging had progressed, but were at once suspended.

A serious railroad accident occurred at Hastings, Neb., on the 8th inst. The St. Joe & Grand Island passenger train was run, into by a Burlington & Missouri River freight. John Swedeberg was killed and several other people seriously injured. The sleeping-car, one coach and a freight engine were ditched and wrecked.

The Manitoba railroad extension reached

Me., with her fare of 30,000 pounds of fish, is reported. The vessel was caught in the recent gale on the Banks and sprung aleak. The captain attempted to make a port, but was unable to do so. Nine of the crew went ashore in a boat, and the remainder ran the vessel on the rocks. The men lost everything.

A new political party was born at a meeting of Socialists in New York city Thursday night. It does not seem to have been christened yet. Its chief object would appear to be the prevention of the United Labor (George) party securing the extra inspectors of election provided for by the last Legislature. The platform of the Central Labor Union was adopted after some hot opposition on the part of some rabid Socialists.

Licenciado Najera of Paso del Norte, who

ists.

Licenciado Najera of Paso del Norte, who is prosecuting attorney of the Court of Letters and next in authority to Judge Zubia, who recently assaulted Consul Brigham, has received a telegram announcing the suspension of Zubia and instructing him to turn over the archives, etc., of the Court of Letters to the first alcalde, Juan Barela. Opinions differ as to the cause of Zubia's suspension. Some assign it to his unwarranted attack upon Consul Brigham. Others say that the charges made against him by Mayor Provinci brought about the result.

O bright by all the wayside paths And gleaming from the bills, O free alike to rich and poor The gold that Nature spills!

Her treasures far and wide! No sheltered nook, no hidden spot, No glade but gets its share; With cloth of gold she decks the gaunt Gray rocks so bold and bare.

From every cranny, every niche, Tall golden plumes upspring, And to the sunshine and the breeze Their shimmering pennons fling.

From every coigne of vantage now She flies the golden flag. As when the Sun goes down, she paints Fair pictures in the skies, She spreads a glory o'er the Earth

[Cincinnati Times-Star.]
The Times-Star received today from the

"International Belgo-Office of Information" a communication which is remarkable for its desperate misuse of the language. The "office" has been sending out some printed letters of French news to the newspapers of the United States, and the object of the letter is to ascertain whether any of the papers desire to arrange for a regular supply of correspondence. It is as follows; We have the honor to inform you, that we close the period of essay of our Service; and, in consequence also, the gratuitous envoy of our weekly correspondence. We beg you therefore, to let us know wether you definitively adhere at our Service, and, in the affirmative, how you wish to deal with us for the subscription (per quarter or per annum?)(\*)

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sometimes dismal failure, often bringing us Apple stands, peanut stands, organ grindthe welcome wreath of happiness, ers, monkeys, music halls, dance halls, beer again plunging us into an abyss gardens, are all looked out for, but when

> papers, that Jacop Sharp ought to go into enterprises for humanity's sake, for benevolence. Who ever heard of a man starting a

settles the affair amicably by evening things up with pieces torn from another cake. The peasantry of Eastern Persia and Khor-assan make a coarse imitation of this Same Form of Bread, The Staff of Life in Vari- which is also very palatable and wholesome when eaten fresh. The cakes are smaller

and thicker than those of the city and their baking apparatus is also different. The oven is a huge, upright earthenware

the military commander, who immediately started in pursuit, but the filibusters evaded capture by striking into the interior. Troops continue to patrol the coast, while gunboats are cruising off shore. The while gunboats are cruising off shore. The expedition started from Pine Key, an island distant about 25 miles from here, where the rendezvous had been arranged. Outside of official circles the event has created no interest whatever, even among Cuban sympathizers. It is deprecated as tending to injure the Cuban cause, and is considered foolhardy in view of the large number of kidnappers now under arrest and awaiting sentence of death. The voluminous telegrams received at the Spanish consulate direct from Madrid, and the presence of Spahish gunboats here, evinces that the Spanish government attaches more importance to the expedition than it deserves."

ered. He is now studying the Christian covered. By general consent of the comscience art of healing. Mr. Hannon, pany it is now returned.

ered. He is now studying the Christian sciense art of healing. Mr. Hannon, who is a young man, says that he was cured of cancer in the chest, tumor in the stome and and Bright's disease "all at one swoop" by Mrs. Mary Barker G. Eddy, the founder of the Christian Scientist School in Boston. He says of his teaching:

"We have reduced the matter to a science and apply it to every-day, life. We do not teach how to die but how to live. That is far better, isn't it? To know that you shall not die, that you need not lose your children and dear ones—isn't all this preferable to the present reign of the worldly idea?"

He bases his idea of living forever and without disease on the Scriptures, that while "in Adam we all die, so in Christ we are all made alive." and contends that the Christian scientists are now living under the revelation of St. John the Divine, first verse of the twelfth chapter; "And a great sign was seen in heaven, a woman arrayed with the sun and moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of 12 stars." The Christian science healing has nothing to do with mind cure or faith cure.

In broken limb cases Mr. Hannon usually the start of the slow farmed the McNeil and Flatonia train robserved the matter to a science healing has nothing to do with mind cure or faith cure.

On the Sth inst., two farm wagons filled with young people of Washington township.

the track at Saratoga on August 20, the Friday morning.

At Balt more, Md., Friday, John Thomas Ross, colored, was executed for the murder of Emily Brown, an elderly white woman.

A reunion of the veterans who fought from Chattanooga to Atlanta is to take place on Oct. 11 on the Kennesaw moun-tains, Ga. A Washington despatch says that it is understood there that the real object of the appointment of a fisheries commission is to enable the British government to bring the

Canadians to terms.

The creditors of the City National Bank of Williamsport, Penn, which failed May 4, 1886, have received 100 per cent. and interest on claims proved.

A committee of the New Hampshire Legislature is at present investigating charges of bribery in connection with the raitroad legislation now pending in that State.

The testimony in the contested election case of Thoebe (Labor candidate) against Carlisle of Kentucky has been laid before the clerk of the House of Representatives.

r committed forgeries to the extent of \$75,000.

A nine-year-old boy who left his home at Wilmington, O., about a year ago, has been heard from at Cape Town, Africa, He reports that he is on his way "around the world."

The New York pilots' fund the state of the st

their war paint and serious trouble is anticipated.

The \$800 desired for a cottage for Walt Whitman has been raised and forwarded to the poet. He will built the little house according to his own inclination, but probably in New Jersey.

Terrible forest fires have prevailed in the vicinity of Keehler, Mich., much timber haying been destroyed and great holes burned in the ground. They have had no rain since July 4.

Among the attractions on the occasion of President Cleveland's visit to Atlanta is to the Atlanta is to state of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange's new building on the corner of Broadway and Exchange place, New York city, was laid Thursday with considerable ceremony. The building is to cost \$375,000.

It is announced that 100,000 miners in the Pennsylvania coal region will strike tongish if the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company sticks to its decision not to arbitrate the question involved in the two weeks' pay law.

The control of the American sugar refinery at San Francisco has been secured by the former minority. The new managers are the same parties who engineered the recent revolution in Hawaii. News has been received at Phila-lelphia of the destruction by fire of the schooner Francis L. Cooper, belonging at that port, with her cargo of 400,000 cocoa-nuts, at a Colombian port on Aug. 26.

O broadcast on the humble plain, And down the mountain side, She scatters with a lavish hand

Beside the sea, within the wood, And crowning every crag,

To every toiler by the way She seems to smile and nod, And wave a sunny welcome from The gracious golden rod. ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

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[New York Sun.]

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